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ALL CHINA SEETHES WITH REVOLT

DETROIT CARPENTERS REFUSE TO SIGN YELLOW DOG CONTRACT OF HUTCHESON; PROGRESSIVE FIGHT

(Special to The Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Mich., June 11.—Hutcheson has at last succeeded in what has apparently been his design ever since last January, namely, the wrecking of the carpenters' movement in Detroit. Starting with the illegal expulsion of William Reynolds, vice-president of the district council, and continuing with the use of plug-uglies, police violence, and injunctions, Hutcheson has kept the union in constant turmoil and rendered it incapable of functioning. As a result, the carpenters of Detroit are working for \$1.15 per hour instead of \$1.25 as voted for by the membership.

There has been no district council functioning for the last three months, and during the last two months four locals have been in a state of temporary or permanent suspension for refusal to bow to the will of czar Hutcheson. As the carpenters locally must pay for this fight in terms of working conditions and wages while Hutcheson sits back and fights the rank and file at \$7.500 per plus expense, they had decided to accept Hutcheson's bullying terms and the trouble was on the verge of being settled, when Hutcheson came forward with a proposition that every member of the four suspended local unions must sign a "yellow dog pledge," which for bullying arrogance beats anything that the blackest open shoppers have ever tried to cram down the throats of unorganized workers.

AS WE SEE IT

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE revelations of the queen of Roumania are a keen disappointment, if the first article can be taken as an example of what is to follow. Even Eleanor Glynn's advice to the love-lorn man to stow away a livelier kick. The queen is getting money under false pretenses. When the one-time Mrs. Peck, who won for Woodrow Wilson the title of "Peck's Bad Boy" turned herself loose in the pages of a popular magazine, the babbler expected a treat. But the gastric juices congealed upon visions of a salacious feast, had nothing to digest. Mrs. Peck simply did not deliver the goods, neither did she remove a lively doubt created in the public mind that she had a good story to tell.

It looks as if our present-day Madame Pompadours are playing the confidence game in a new and original manner. But let them not go too far. There is a limit to public patience and while our rotary population may stand for a lot of inconvenience in getting their liquor, they will insist on getting their sex stuff served up the necessary wire netting for the sake of their morals. But there must be something inside the screen besides stern virtue. The queen had better look out.

THE Irish Free State government has let the feline out of the sack. While that government has appropriated money for famine relief, it still denies that there is a famine. What's the big idea? One of the reasons was given by Patrick McGilligan, Irish minister of commerce, when he told newspaper reporters that stories of Irish famine circulated in America were injuring the tourist trade. Hotel owners and resort keepers called on the minister and gave him instructions to counter the famine propaganda. He did. But at the same time his government appropriated nearly half a million dollars for famine relief. This shows how little credence can be placed in the statements of capitalist governments.

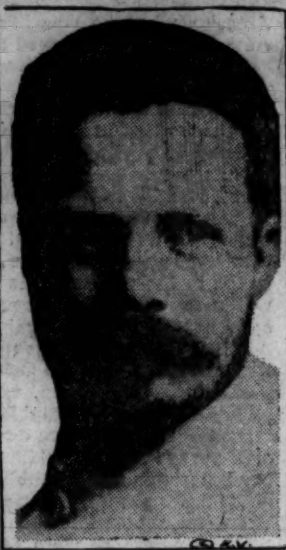
ALEXANDER P. MOORE, United States ambassador to Spain, gave a dinner and ball in Madrid in honor of King Alfonso and the royal family. This is the ambassador that William R. Hearst is conducting a campaign in behalf of keeping him in Madrid. Some Pennsylvania politicians want to recall Moore. Mrs. Hearst staged a gypsy dance recently in a New York hotel in honor of Moore's return to Spain. Moore is a great admirer of Alfonso and of the fascist dictator Primo de Rivera. So is Hearst. Both are typical fascists.

BRITAIN framed a security pact designed to satisfy France and Germany. It satisfies neither. Britain is not particularly anxious to bring about peace between Germany and France. England has always played off European nations against one another. The old balance of power which (Continued on Page 5)

Postpone Fare Raising Hearing.
Representatives of more than fifty towns and villages near Chicago succeeded in having postponed hearing of the application of the fifteen railroads supplying suburban service, for an increase of 20 per cent in the fare, before the Illinois commerce commission.

Distribute a bundle every day during Red Week of June 15 to 21.

FRUNZE, SOVIET RED ARMY CHIEF, REPORTS TO RUSSIAN CONGRESS



M. V. FRUNZE.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW.—At the Third All-Russian Congress of the Soviets which just closed its sessions in Moscow, Comrade M. V. Frunze, head of the military forces of the Soviet Union, gave a report on the red army. Answering the accusations of the enemies of the Soviets on the so-called "red imperialism," he brought up some interesting figures and comparisons. For instance:

For every 10,000 people in the Soviet Union there are 41 soldiers. In Roumania and Poland there are 100 soldiers, and in France (without the colonies) 200 soldiers for every 10,000 of the population. In some of the western European countries the armies are proportionately between three and five times bigger than in the Soviet Union.

There are now 552,000 soldiers in the Soviet Union instead of 1,125,000 of the pre-war czarist army. The countries of the victors who won the war "to end all wars" have increased their armies by 1,183,000 since the war.

The upkeep of a soldier in the Soviet Union costs every citizen less than three rubles. In the Baltic states up to seven rubles, in Poland up to 11 rubles and in France up to 14 rubles.

Save Balloonist From Sea.

PARIS, June 11.—Pilot Veestra of the lone remaining balloon racer Prince Leopold in the Gordon Bennett race was reported picked up in the last stages of exhaustion by a Spanish steamer off Vigo, Spain, in dispatches today from Madrid to Le Liberte.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED TO MAKE N. Y. WORKERS PARTY PICNIC SUCCESS

NEW YORK, June 11.—One hundred active members of the Workers (Communist) Party, New York section, are wanted here to work at the party picnic to be held June 21.

On Monday, June 15, 8 p. m., in the district office a conference will be held where work for the picnic will be assigned and it is up to the comrades to attend this conference and make the picnic a gigantic success.

DUMMY WORKMEN HIRED BY ST. PAUL OPEN SHOP CONCERN TO FOOL CUSTOMERS AT FETE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ST. PAUL, June 11.—On Friday evening, June 5, the United States Bedding company of St. Paul, one of the largest manufacturers of bedding supplies in the country, held a concert and banquet in order to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the company and to advertise its business. It was also the 60th anniversary of Samuel Broustein, who is the founder of the company. Broustein has associated with him his four sons in the business. All of them act in official capacity as president, superintendent and managers.

At this affair, the sales force and many of those who have done business with the company were present. Great stress was laid on the wonder-

(Continued on page 5.)

NO MOBILIZATION FOR IMPERIALISM!

JUNE 29 TO JULY 4 IS ANTI-IMPERIALIST WEEK!

DEMONSTRATE! AGITATE!

PROCLAMATION OF THE ALL-AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE.

THE president of the United States has issued the call for a nation-wide mobilization of military forces on July 4.

This "defense test," as President Coolidge chooses to call it, follows close upon the heels of the big demonstration of the American fleet in Far Eastern waters. It is to be a festival of American militarism, dramatizing on a much more tremendous scale the chauvinistic style of "flag day," and the hosts of similar "days" which are being staged in the United States with increasing frequency.

Two days before President Coolidge's proclamation of a general

mobilization for July 4, the American secretary of state made a public confession of faith in "the two fundamentals of American foreign policy: the Monroe doctrine in Latin America and the 'open door' policy in the Far East. If the secretary had mentioned a third 'fundamental'—the Dawes plan in Europe—his analysis would have been complete.

This is the foreign policy which American mobilization is to guarantee. It is a policy of flagrant imperialism. With measured cynicism, the date selected for mobilization is none other than the anniversary of American independence from Great

Britain. July 4, the historic independence day of the United States, has become a threat to the independence of every other nation in the western world.

The United States government talks in terms of "defense," but this has always been its method. Who in Latin America does not remember that the Monroe doctrine itself was "to defend Latin-American territory against European aggression?" But Europe does not threaten, and the Monroe doctrine serves to hinder any outside help against aggression by the United States. In the name of the Monroe doc-

trine, the United States has assumed control of customs houses, appointed "financial advisers," and by systematic application of the many subtle devices of imperialism has worked itself into a dominant position in the affairs of Latin America.

Cuba has been bound hand and foot to the American sugar kings, tobacco lords and shipping trust magnates, under the guise of the so-called Platt amendment. Colombia has been robbed and the "independent" Republic of Panama turned into a satrapy of American naval lieutenants. Haiti and Santo Domingo have

been gutted. Mexico has been assaulted again and again.

All Central America has been reduced to abject slavery, for plunder by the United Fruit company and the National City Bank of New York.

These are only the more obvious outrages of American imperialism. Sometimes the American financial oligarchy has set one Latin-American nation against another, as in the case of Chile and Peru. Sometimes bribery and cajolery have been resorted to. Where it suits the interests of Wall Street, the (Continued on page 2)

Mighty Nation Is Breaking Shackles of Imperialists

GENERAL STRIKE TO FORCE ALL FOREIGN POWERS TO WITHDRAW ARMED FORCES FROM SHANGHAI

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SHANGHAI, China, June 11.—China, the vast nation of the Orient with its 400,000,000 population, is seething with revolt against foreign imperialism and is gathering its forces to strike off its shackles of foreign domination and assert its right to determine its own destiny.

This was shown by the sharp demands of the Chinese government today upon the foreign powers to withdraw their armed forces from Shanghai, the expected arrival here of 2,000 Chinese troops, the seamen's strike here spreading to Hong Kong and the threat of a great national strike unless all Chinese demands are granted by next Sunday.

A threat to call a national general strike in all industries, shops and schools unless a satisfactory settlement for the murder

(Continued on page 2)

The Oppressed Nation Demands

PEKING, June 11.—The Chinese foreign office, in a strong note to the powers today demanded that the Shanghai authorities spontaneously lift martial law, disembark foreign marines, disarm the foreign regular and volunteer police, and release the rioting students from jail. The note asserted that the Chinese government can not share the foreign view as to the shooting of ten students in the street demonstrations that preceded the present general strike. The note insisted that responsibility for the shooting falls on those foreigners in authority in the international concession.

The Imperialist Nation Tries to Reject

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Regardless of the Chinese demands made to foreign diplomats at Peking, American military forces will not be withdrawn from Shanghai and Canton so long as state and navy department representatives in the Far East believe they are needed for the "protection of American lives and interests," it was learned here this afternoon.

Disaster to German Industry Looms as Bankruptcy of Big Firms Threatens Dawes Plan

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BERLIN, June 11.—The menacing clouds of economic and industrial disruption hung over the Ruhr today, threatening disaster not only in that rich basin but all industrial Germany. The infamous Dawes plan is proving to be full of large and dangerous defects.

It was announced 165,000 workers and miners and 800 office employees of one of the most important industrial concerns in the Ruhr would be dismissed June 15.

The industrial storm has been brewing for weeks. It was foreshadowed a fortnight before the international feud, reorganization and division of the Stinnes interests, pointed to a possible disintegration of the great structure reared by the late Hugo Stinnes. The development today indicated that Germany is in the midst of one of the most serious crisis she has faced since occupation of the Ruhr.

According to reliable information, the Stinnes liabilities total 155,000,000 gold marks (\$31,000,000), of which 110,000,000 marks are due July 1.

Strenuous efforts are being made by the Reichsbank and by private banks to "sanitize" the Stinnes structure to prevent further partial breakdowns.

May Cause Catastrophic Ruin.

Further trouble in this huge chain of industries would rock the already shaky German industrial world.

Less than a week ago the Stinnes reorganization was made public. Three days later it was reported the situation at the Thyssen works was critical, threatening at least a partial shut-down.

The great Krupp works previously had announced the dismissal of 9,000 workers July 1 and wage cuts for those remaining on the payroll.

Even Socialists Howl.

BERLIN.—Socialist trade unions at Essen, one of Germany's chief industrial cities, today urged the central committee of the unions to enter a protest with the allies against the disarmament note, especially against the destruction of machinery which would, the unions declared, cause additional unemployment and misery.

'TWO-IN-ONE' CONTEST FOR WORKER CORRESPONDENTS IS ANNOUNCED

Read Rules Carefully—Then, Get Busy!

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

The DAILY WORKER, to stimulate interest in the work of its worker correspondents among our readers and to give additional incentive for good work by the correspondents themselves, has decided to begin a series of friendly competitions, in which the winner will be determined solely by the quality of his work.

The rules for these contests—which will be carried (Continued on page 4)

By MORITZ J. LOEB

Side by side with the contest of worker correspondents, the DAILY WORKER will conduct a competition among the worker distributors, those who circulate the DAILY WORKER in the shops and unions about which worker correspondence is being printed. Prizes of \$5.00 worth of literature will be given to the individual or group which, using a worker correspondence story as a basis for work (Continued on Page 4)

MINNEAPOLIS LABOR FAKERS AIDED BOSSES

Treason Ruins Work of Years

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MINNEAPOLIS, June 11.—After four years of labor control of the Minneapolis city council, the conservative forces yesterday were returned to power by an overwhelming vote. With seven socialist and labor aldermen up for re-election, only one, John Peterson of the sixth ward, was re-elected. He was the most conservative of the labor representatives and had the support of reactionary elements.

The vote on aldermen follows:

First Ward—Dunneavy, (labor), 1,224; Ryan, 1,598; (three precincts missing).
Third Ward—Lindsten, (labor), 4,523; Sweeney, 4,682; (complete).
Sixth Ward—Peterson, (labor), 1,146; Herkal, 425; (complete).
Ninth Ward—Voelker, (labor), 2,817; Pearson, 4,004; (complete).
Tenth Ward—Gulder, (labor), 2,962; Giebenhain, 3,092; (one precinct missing).
Eleventh Ward—Beneke, (labor), 1,676; Benson, 2,021; (one precinct missing).
Twelfth Ward—Jenson, (labor), 4,751; Ekberg, 4,752; (complete).

In the second, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, and thirteenth wards no labor candidates were running, all of them being conservative wards. Conservative Labor Supported Leach. In the mayoralty fight, George E. Leach, the present republican incumbent was re-elected over his republican opponent James T. Elwell, by a seven thousand majority, the vote (Continued on page 5.)

Greek Cabinet Resigns.

ATHENS, Greece, June 11.—The Greek cabinet has resigned. The cabinet, headed by Premier H. Nialakopoulos, was formed Oct. 4, 1924.

ALL CHINA IS SEETHING WITH REVOLT AGAINST THE RULE OF THE FOREIGN IMPERIALISTS

(Continued from page 1)

of student demonstrators is obtained from the municipal council of Shanghai before Sunday, June 14, was voted in a resolution adopted at a mass meeting of at least 50,000 students and striking workers here this afternoon.

The meeting was orderly, but was marked by extreme anti-British speeches and the distribution of vast quantities of anti-imperialist literature. One of the circulars showing the determination of the Chinese said in part: "We shall die if we do not act immediately. We are willing to fight unto death, it must be, without yielding." Part of the strike handbills include America and American firms among foreign agencies to be struck and boycotted.

Harbor Strike Hits British Shipping

TWENTY-TWO steamers—twenty of which are British and two Japanese—are now tied up here, stranded by the waterfront strike. Many other ships are temporarily eliminating Shanghai as a port of call or anchoring at the mouth of the Yangtze River and lightening their cargoes to shore.

The strike, however, is not considered large enough to affect trans-Pacific liners.

The China Merchants' Steamship company, Chinese owned, has suspended its sailings indefinitely. Some other steamship companies are instructing their vessels now at outside ports not to return to Shanghai at present. The China Merchants' Steam Navigation company operates thirty coastwise and river steamships.

Shipping is paralyzed. Virtually all river and coastwise shipping is paralyzed here as a result of the spreading seamen's strike. In addition, messages from Honk Kong indicate that the Seamen's Union there is planning a sympathetic strike.

The general situation remains unchanged but the foreigners are worried over a report that Chang Hsueh-Liang, son of Chang Tso-lin the Manchurian war lord, is arriving tonight from Nanking with 3,000 Fengtian troops.

Missionaries Testify for Students

J. W. Cline and S. R. Anderson, two American Methodist missionaries, in a few days ago by the American legation at Peking, who said their interest in getting justice for the murder of Chinese students was "inexpedient," yesterday took the witness stand in the mixed court trial and testified that they considered the firing by the police on the students on May 30 as unjustified. They accused Police Inspector Everson in charge of the brutal Sikh police troops of responsibility.

It is now proven that the Chinese were murdered by the British troops outside the area of the foreign settlement in the territory where the British armed forces or any other foreigners have not the slightest authority, even by the many treaties of violence forced upon China by the powers. The foreign troops have authority under such treaties only in the foreign concessions wrung from China by force.

In Shanghai these concessions have a population of approximately 130,000 Chinese, with about 20,000 foreigners, including British, Americans, French, Italians, Japanese, Malays and Hindus. They are, however, governed by a Municipal Council elected by the 20,000 foreigners, although taxes are levied without discrimination on the Chinese who own or occupy most of the property, as well as the foreigners.

Discrimination Charged

It is charged by the Chinese and admitted by many foreigners that the Chinese in Shanghai and others of the numerous foreign concessions in China are treated as a subject class and have no show of justice in the courts and that the conduct of the police and foreign citizens of the concessions toward them is one of contempt and brutality.

Demonstrated For a Free Press

The first of the series of massacres by foreign troops resulting from the cotton mill strike came on Saturday, May 30, when 2,000 Chinese students marched in a parade protesting against jail sentences imposed by the concession courts on editors of Chinese newspapers who had supported the demands of the cotton mill strikers for higher pay. The mills are under Japanese ownership.

The students had arrived in front of the gate of the Louza police substation in Chinese territory and not in the foreign settlement and it was asserted by the police officials that their conduct was "menacing." A volley by the Sikh police, who had no authority in this section of the city killed six instantly, wounded eight probably mortally and eight others "seriously."

Four More Killed

The students, in spite of the shooting, returned unarmed to take part in another demonstration Sunday and again Monday. On Monday afternoon they were again fired upon by the Sikh police and four were killed, bringing the deaths up to that time to sixteen. There were other shootings of Chinese strikers and sympathizers during the week.

Distribute a bundle every day during Red Week of June 15 to 21.

PITTSBURGH STEEL BARONS OPEN OFFENSIVE ON REBEL WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

PITTSBURGH, June 11.—An instant response, as only workers determined fight can respond, was made to the appeal of the Labor Defense and Free Speech Council of Western Pa. on behalf of those rebels whom the "open shop" forces of the steel city are trying to make their first victims when the opening gun in their campaign to exterminate all working class organization is fired Monday, June 15. The trial of the ten Communists, who were so closely identified with the struggles of the coal miners of 1932, who built and actively supported the "Miners Relief Committee," have been set for that date.

These trials will be but an advance notice of the general attacks to smash the unions which are to follow.

For two years these cases have been hanging fire the real prosecutors, the coal barons and the steel kings, knowing that they had nothing to base their attacks on except their threat for vengeance against the militant opposition offered by the Communists to their "open shop" campaign. On April 27, 1932, nine of the defendants were arrested as the employers feared that the May Day following may bring a demonstration of working class solidarity in the great struggles waged at that time. The employers always fear such demonstrations but particularly then with several hundred thousand coal miners on strike to obtain human living conditions. The tenth defendant, Thomas Meyerscough, was arrested just a few days later.

Think Time Opportune.

However, not until now has the organized capitalist combination found the time opportune to launch the general drive against the working class. Now they feel their forces well prepared and think the workers weakened. Moreover they are confident that in the meantime their servile tools, the labor fakers, have done everything within their power to disrupt the ranks of the organized workers, revoked charters and expelled the militant fighters. These are the facts which the workers of the Pittsburgh coal and steel district are beginning to realize, hence such splendid response.

Delegates to the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union nodded their approval when McNamara of the machinists' union announced that the trial of the first defendant, Fred H. Merrick, had been set for June 15 and that all affiliated unions would be called upon to support the defense and meet the attack made not only against the ten Communists but against the working class as a whole. Local unions have discussed the cases recognizing their implications and dangers to organized labor and money has been voted as a concrete token of support. Active trade union members have rallied with determination to see the fight thru. They have not remained satisfied with sympathetic declarations but have put their shoulder to the wheel to bring hard cash for the support of the defense and thus in the most effective way meet the "open shop" attacks.

A Splendid Example.

One coal miner, when hearing of

But, Like Oil Trust They Will, Increase and Multiply Greatly

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Indictments have been returned at Chicago under the Sherman anti-trust law against the American Tannery products company and other tannery companies, the department of justice announced this afternoon.

The companies are charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade and with the creation of a monopoly in cattle, cattle hair and other products.

THREE-DAY BATTLE FOR CANTON STILL RAGES AS KUOMINTANG GETS READY FOR FINAL VICTORY BLOW

CANTON, China, June 11.—For three days now the battle has waxed and waned without decisive result between the Yunnanese mercenaries and the Canton Kuo Min Tang army across the river.

United States marines landed yesterday on Honan Island which is held by the Kuo Min Tang forces, ostensibly to protect the Christian college and foreign residents. Americans feel safer on Honan Island than in Canton, as General Lei Fuk-ling, commanding the island, is a patron of the Christian college. Last year he gave a hospital to the college and secured the prompt release of twenty students kidnapped by mercenary troops several months ago.

Americans Leave Canton.

For this reason Americans are fleeing from Canton to Honan Island to

BATTLE RAGES FOR CONTROL OF CANTON

Power House Strikes at Murder of Worker

CANTON, China, June 11.—Fighting day and night, the armies of the Yunnanese mercenaries in control of the city and the Cantonese (Kuo Min Tang) armies are locked in combat more furious than before with casualties growing heavier.

Landing Party Repulsed.

A force of Kwangtung troops adhering to the Kuo Min Tang Canton forces attempted to make a landing from the river last night under cover of darkness. The Yunnanese discovered the surprise attack and repulsed the Kwangtung troops.

The Yunnanese declare, however, their willingness to give over the government offices to the Kwangtung forces. But the fight continues unabated.

Yunnanese Kill Agitator; Get a Strike

Yunnanese troops killed an "agitator" at the Canton electric power plant. In reply the workers have all gone on strike against the Yunnanese control of the city. Thousands of refugees are leaving for Hong Kong. Airplanes of the Kuo Min Tang armies are flying over Canton, dropping leaflets threatening to drop bombs unless the Yunnanese evacuate the city. American marines have been landed on Honan Island to guard the Canton Christian college.

Food supplies are running short for the civilian population.

Yunnanese recruits sent from Hong Kong by British imperialist interests were captured by the Kuo Min Tang.

18 Students Released.

SHANGHAI, June 11.—Eighteen student agitators who were arrested during the May 30 riots which resulted in a city wide strike and nationwide anti-foreigner agitation were released on peace bonds late to the mixed courts here.

Pick 21 Mediators.

SHANGHAI, June 11.—The secretary of the chamber of commerce announced today that a committee of twenty-one had been appointed to assist in mediating between the municipal council and the official body of the strikers, known as the general union of education, labor and commerce.

The chamber was most anxious, he said, for an early settlement, as Chinese business was hard hit. The chamber is receiving many thousands of dollars from Peking, Tientsin, the South Sea Islands and Mexico to assist in feeding the striking workers.

Food Costs Go Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—From April 15 to May 15, the prices of food increased in fifteen out of twenty cities, the department of labor announced. In all twenty cities the food prices have gone up since last year.

Cooler Weather Has An Inning.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Cooler weather from the northwest has now overspread the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio valley and the middle and north Atlantic states, according to reports to the United States weather bureau today.

Did you order a bundle for Red Week?

ZANKOV WHITE TERROR PUBLICLY MURDERS ANOTHER COMMUNIST

SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 11.—The Communist Perchemiev was hanged at sunrise this morning by the Zankov white terror government. Perchemiev was the fourth worker to be publicly executed for resisting the assaults of the Zankov brigades on the workers and peasants of Bulgaria. He was charged with "complicity in the bombing of the Sveti Kral cathedral."

Three other workers were hanged on May 27, including the Communist, Marko Friedman.

the cases being definitely listed on the calendar, immediately quit a job which he knew could have kept him busy for a few days more. But he had no time to lose; he went out with contribution lists and after two days turned in \$46.00. He is still active. There are many more like him who have learned a lesson of the past struggles and understand the significance of an attack against the most militant force in the labor movement. But still many more active workers can be used in this defense work.

MOORS PUSH THE FRENCH ACROSS OUEGHRA RIVER

Colored Troops Under Spain in Revolt

FEZ, French Morocco, June 11.—The Rifians continue to push back the lines of the invading French army. The natives have captured the posts of Boussouf and Aghrakane, north of El Bihane. The Moroccans have pushed across the Oueghra river east of Kelaas Des Siles, the official French war communiqué admits, adding "another Moorish offensive was started in the direction of Ouezzan, in which very important enemy contingents were engaged."

Premier Painlevé is now conferring with the heads of the French army at Rabat, after his hasty flight by airplane from Paris.

The attacks of Abd-el-Krim, whose native army is attempting to drive the French from the native soil in North Africa, is now being waged by many of the members of the French along a sixty mile front.

Many of the members of the French foreign legion, who are bearing the brunt of the attack are German fascists who enlisted after the Ruhr separatist movement failed.

Moors Revolt Against Spain.

LONDON, England, June 11.—Moroccan troops in the Spanish army have revolted, reports from Tangier state. The Moors in the Spanish service, "established an ambush three miles inside the international zone near Tangier," the report declares. "The Moorish troops, 2,200 in number, had been guarding the frontier."

Attempt to Save Young Mexican from the Gallows

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11.—Joined by George Springer and Erving Wasson, of Peoria, attorneys for Jose Ortiz, young Mexican sentenced to be hanged in Peoria Friday, for the murder of his recalcitrant sweetheart, Eniliana Martinez, M. Lupian, Mexican consul in Chicago prepared today to ask Governor Small for a reprieve until motion for a new trial could be acted upon by the next session of the supreme court.

Immediately following the court's denial of a petition for a writ of error and supersedeas the consul was understood to have planned to ask the governor for commutation to life sentence.

Such incidents are not accidental. They are American foreign policy in action in Latin-America.

The American capitalist order is the driving force back of American imperialism.

Latin-America has immense deposits of oil, that great new fuel and war stuff of rival imperialism; so it must be brought under the domination of the American oil trust.

Latin-America is rich in raw materials of all sorts, from the wheat and meat of Argentina to the copper, silver and gold of Mexico; so it must be bound to the chariot of the American industrial magnates and the bankers who dominate them in the search for exclusive sources of raw material.

Latin-America is a fertile field for the investment of billions of surplus American dollars; so its lands must be seized and its sons to toil long hours for miserable wages under American taskmasters.

A huge American empire, with its base in Latin-America but with ramifications extending throughout the world, is being carved out of the suffering and toil of subject peoples. Latin-Americans, Filipinos, Chinese, etc., are looked upon as so much grist for the profit mill of Wall Street.

The lords of Wall Street dominate not only in Latin-America, not only in the Philippines, but in the United States itself, where the working class is exploited as a subject people for the sake of capitalism. Latin-American and Filipino workers are played off against American

Green Boosts for Flag That Never Protected Interests of Workers

By J. LOUIS ENODAH.

TODAY, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, joins the jingo hosts that are trying to make a howling success of Flag Day, June 14, from the standpoint of 100 per cent Americanism. Which means, that those who refuse to pull their hats off, and join lustily in the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, will have them knocked off in the best fascist style, if some super-chauvinist happens to be near.

William Green comes from the coal miners' union. He was secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America when he was lifted to his present position. The American flag has played a conspicuous part in the history not only of the American coal miners, but of the metal miners as well.

Green did not set forth any of these bitter experiences of the workers in his cringing Flag Day declaration. Instead he poured gobs of praise on the flag. He declared its stands for "freedom and democracy," "inspires patriotism" and is an "incentive to Americanization."

In fact, Flag Day arrives in time to witness the administering of another and fatal kick to the fraudulent "liberties" that unsuccessfully try to raise their heads and lay claim to life in the words of the federal constitution. But Green will justify the supreme court decision in the Gitlow case because it was returned against Communists.

But the flag! It was raised by women and children over their tent homes in the Colorado coal strike. But it was no protection. Militiamen, taking their orders from Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., also carrying "The Flag," turned a murderous fire on the mine strikers and their families, burned the tents, killing and suffocating many in what has become known as the Ludlow massacre. The flag does not "inspire patriotism" in the Southern Colorado coal fields. The workers here know what it stands for.

Great parades were features of the North Michigan copper strike in 1913. Children marched with their fathers and mothers. "Big Anna," who led many of these processions, carried a flag. But it was trampled under foot and torn to shreds under the hoofs of giant horses mounted by state cossacks in military uniform set to break the strike.

William Green, the "labor lieutenant" of capitalism, says that "those who have marched behind our flag to maintain the liberty of our nation have been encouraged to greater efforts by its presence."

Truth may be read into those words. To be sure, strikers in Colorado, in Michigan, over the iron range in Minnesota, thruout the textile and shoe districts of New England, have marched behind the flag, mistakenly believing that it gave them some protection against the capitalist taskmaster. But they have quickly learned their mistake. They have been "encouraged to greater efforts," in spite of the flag, against all that it stands, to build their own organizations and fight for their own liberation.

Flag Day is the day of the bankers, the industrialists, the great landlords and profiteers of every description. They can well afford to spend some of their loot on bunting to decorate their homes and places of business, their offices and factories. It protects their profit system. When the mine owners sought to break the 1922 coal strike with bayonets, the flag was raised over every tippie thruout the coal fields, the symbol of "open shop" rule.

When William Green, or any other official of labor, espouses the cause of Flag Day, or any other capitalist holiday, he merely carries out those class-collaboration policies that bind and gag labor, leaving it prostrate and helpless at the feet of its master. Workers will celebrate Flag Day by renouncing and fighting such leadership.

June 29—July 4 Anti-Imperialist Week

(Continued from Page 1)

United States government has not scrupled to lend official support to native dictators and oppressors of the Latin-American people, such as Leguia in Peru, Orellana in Guatemala and the bloody Juan Vicente Gomez in Venezuela. Wherever "peaceful penetration" fails to achieve the desired end, American troops and warships are called into play.

Such incidents are not accidental. They are American foreign policy in action in Latin-America.

The American capitalist order is the driving force back of American imperialism.

Latin-America has immense deposits of oil, that great new fuel and war stuff of rival imperialism; so it must be brought under the domination of the American oil trust.

Latin-America is rich in raw materials of all sorts, from the wheat and meat of Argentina to the copper, silver and gold of Mexico; so it must be bound to the chariot of the American industrial magnates and the bankers who dominate them in the search for exclusive sources of raw material.

Latin-America is a fertile field for the investment of billions of surplus American dollars; so its lands must be seized and its sons to toil long hours for miserable wages under American taskmasters.

A huge American empire, with its base in Latin-America but with ramifications extending throughout the world, is being carved out of the suffering and toil of subject peoples. Latin-Americans, Filipinos, Chinese, etc., are looked upon as so much grist for the profit mill of Wall Street.

The lords of Wall Street dominate not only in Latin-America, not only in the Philippines, but in the United States itself, where the working class is exploited as a subject people for the sake of capitalism. Latin-American and Filipino workers are played off against American

workers. Competition for "foreign cheap labor" is used as an excuse to force down the standard of living of the American workers.

American imperialism is the black beast of the western hemisphere. It is the greatest menace confronting us today.

President Coolidge's "mobilization day," or "defense day," means a renewed dedication to the purposes of American imperialism.

It is time for militant resistance! In the past, the various peoples have struggled bravely against the encroachments of Wall Street, but they have done so in isolated fashion, and consequently without any permanent success. The All-American Anti-Imperialist League has come into existence to unify this fight, to bring together all forces in a concerted and ceaseless struggle against American imperialism.

The All-American Anti-Imperialist League now issues a call to all peoples groaning under the heel of American imperialism:

Against President Coolidge's "mobilization day," we set up "Anti-Imperialist Week."

Let this be our answer: WE PROCLAIM THE WEEK OF JUNE 29 TO JULY 4 AS "ANTI-IMPERIALIST WEEK" THRUOUT AMERICA!

Mass meetings must be held everywhere, newspapers must publish special anti-imperialist editions, handbills must be circulated—and on July 4 demonstrations of protest must be held before every American legation and consulate.

The week ending July 4 is "Anti-Imperialist Week!" Let the word go forth. Let us make "Anti-Imperialist Week" an unmistakable and ringing answer to the challenge of the American imperialists! Let it be the beginning of a great movement which will not cease until the curse of American imperialism has been swept from the world for all time!

ALL-AMERICAN ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE, Manuel Gomez, Secretary.

HOLD MEMORIAL FOR MATTEOTTI; FASCISTS RAGE

Italian Parliament Is Guarded by Troops

ROME, Italy, June 11.—Secret meetings were held in the cities thruout Italy to commemorate the first anniversary of the death of Sig. Matteotti, socialist deputy who was brutally slain on June 10, 1924 by fascists who took their orders from Mussolini. Bands of fascist rowdies parade the streets with clubs, wrecking opposition homes and newspapers, and burning their contents.

The opposition deputies had announced their determination to hold memorial services in the parliament building, but for the first time in the history of Italy the building was closed. Troops filled the chamber of deputies, and strong guards of fascist militia were thrown around the building.

All newspapers which mentioned Matteotti's death were suppressed, except the fascist papers. The Cremona Nuova, sheet owned by Robert Farinacci, secretary of the fascist party, declared that the high court of justice would soon publish its decision "completely absolving our brave Senator Gen. De Bono." The court is a fascist court. Farinacci openly urged the fascists to banish Deonati, editor of an opposition newspaper, from Italy.

When Matteotti's widow attempted to place a wreath of flowers along the Tiber, into which Matteotti's body was hurled, a fascist mob drove her away.

BARBER'S UNION DEFEATS FAKERS' EXPULSION MOVE

Giganti and Others Stay in Union

The last round in the fight of the reactionary officials to expel the leading progressives from the Barbers' Union of Chicago has ended in their defeat, so far as the membership in Chicago is concerned.

In spite of the fact the union meeting had been packed with antagonistic elements, the progressives, after explaining the issues, were able to secure the vote which completely exterminated them from the charge of "conspiring to overthrow the union."

It must be mentioned, however, that neither Giganti nor Albright, two of the progressives charged, were permitted to speak in their defense, because the question on the motion had been called.

This is a jolt to the barber officials and it seems that they are gradually coming to their senses, with the exception of F. A. Ackerman, and Joe Lauder who oppose the progressives very bitterly. It was Ackerman who, after signing the charges against the progressives, made the motion to "fine \$100 each and expel."

Joe Lauder, whose mentality is much lower, announced after the humiliating defeat inflicted by the rank and file that he was going to appeal the matter to the International Union. This announcement was greeted by a roar of laughter from the members present.

The last meeting of the Barbers' Union, according to the opinion of the progressives, proves that the only opposition to progress comes from the misinformed members, but these when once told the truth, come over to the progressive camp to stay and fight for their rights.

BILL AGAINST KLAN KILLED BY ILLINOIS HOUSE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 11.—In a battle marked with the bitterest factional outbreaks of the entire session, the house today killed the so-called "ku klux klan bill," introduced by Representative William E. King, a Negro from Chicago. The vote was 63 to 58, with four voting "present."

While not naming the klan specifically, the bill provided for publication of membership rosters of all secret organizations and was considered the "anti-klan" legislation of the session.

Gov. Small, who controls the house, has favored the klan in the past, and it was his disapproval which killed the bill, it is thought.

King gave the legislators the assurance that he would rather be a "failure as a politician and a success as a man," than vice versa and listen to friends who had advised him to withdraw. He did not share apprehension felt by other members and said the bill was similar in detail with one now in operation in New York state.

Five thousand subs for Red Week.

LEFT WING COAL MINERS FORCE MASS PICKETING

Drag Scabs from Nova Scotia Collieries

TORONTO, Ont., Canada, June 11.—The miners' union officials of District 26 of the U. M. W. of A., have been forced by the militant strikers to institute real mass picketing, after a three months effort to enact their class collaboration policy.

All maintenance work in District 26 is now at a standstill. At Watford the men invaded the power plant on masses, carried out the scabby, white-collared officials and placed them in their car.

Premier Armstrong and Attorney-General O'Hearn have suddenly become "active" and threaten "mounted police" intervention.

"Middle Class" Sobs.
Executive members McLeod, McKay and Neatring are touring the miners' local advocating 100 per cent picketing.

After three months of slow starvation the miners' executive have made their final confession of failure of class collaboration by reversing their policy in favor of mass picketing and a one hundred per cent strike.

This is what the progressive coal miners have been calling for these last three months. This is what they called for at the very outset of the strike. We claimed that the miners had nothing but treachery to expect from the Armstrongs, the Murdock and the middle class "traitor" crew.

"Public opinion" did a little sobbing over the miners' hovels while the sensation was new. When the middle class saw that this was an industrial class struggle and that it would be dangerous to go too far in "sympathy" for the workers, "public opinion" shut up like a clam. It is more interested in the horse races. The miners can be bloodily smashed but "public opinion" won't let out a peep protest.

Position Reversed.
Then in response to the growing demand of the men for action, and under pressure of the left-wingers on the board, McLeod and McKay finally emitted a feeble notice sanctioning picketing.

This "sanction" is the weakest statement we have ever seen! It urged the men to treat Besco's property reverently and it took the whole guts out of the picketing.

At the convention a couple of weeks ago to discuss future policy, McLeod still argued against mass picketing. He claimed there was a 100 per cent strike even if scab officials were doing the maintenance work.

And now McLeod's whole position is reversed—after three months. McLeod admits that it was not a 100 per cent strike while Besco kept its officials doing scab work.

The situation three months ago was the same as today.
Three months have been wasted. Besco has been allowed to get more arrogant, to lay "open-shop" plans. Militancy has been justified. The workers have nothing but their chains to lose. On with the struggle for bread and against the 10 per cent reduction. Out with the white-collar scabs! Everything to win!

Oil Trust Ambassador Back.
WASHINGTON, June 11.—James R. Sheffield, United States ambassador to Mexico, arrived here today for a series of conferences with President Coolidge and Secretary of State Kellogg on Mexican-American relations. Sheffield is aiding the Standard Oil company and the Calles government in the drive against the trade unions and peasants.

Mobilize the Red Army for Red Week.

BULGARIAN WORKERS MURDERED BY FASCIST ZANKOV GOVERNMENT



THIS picture just received shows the ghastly drama of cathedral bombing in capital of Bulgaria, in one of its phases. Here we see three men with their hands tied behind their backs awaiting execution while a bishop of the orthodox Catholic church is seeing pumping his spiritual liquid fire into them. The three condemned men in upper picture are: Kosev, Zagorski and Friedman. The three scaffolds on which they were executed were erected in an open field and a multitude was invited by the Zankov government to watch the murder. In the lower left picture are the three gypsies who were forced to pull the chairs from beneath the condemned men. Below right is one of the doomed men ready for death. The horrible brutality of the Bulgarian arch-fascists now running the government has shocked the workers of the world. The capitalists have nothing but words of praise for the murderers.

CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE WORKING TEN HOURS A DAY IN HERDS OF FARMING SLAVES

NEW YORK, June 11.—Children of ten working ten hours a day are the farm laborers of South New Jersey truck farms, the startling report of Russell J. Eldridge, Jersey state director of employment, to state labor commissioner, Andrew F. McBride, shows. The situation is complicated by the fact that the majority of the child workers are sent in by Philadelphia agencies and cannot be controlled directly by Jersey laws.

"Rest periods are unknown, except at the discretion of parents," Eldridge says. "I observe none in effect." He found "no child working possessed an age or schooling certificate." Children under 10 form 10 per cent of the total number of child workers on the truck farms and cranberry bogs. The total number working could only be determined by a weekly survey of the entire farming district, particularly below Trenton, from May 15 to Oct. 15.

"In many cases the houses provided were inferior to even tenement standards, with regard to ventilation, fire safeguarding, water, toilet and cooking facilities, sanitation and hygiene," Eldridge reports. Most of the local schools had not tried to reach the working children and some show disinclination to accommodate out-of-town children. The padrone system of labor is still used.

Inspection and rigid application of the Jersey child welfare act at Camden, where most of the Philadelphia immigration comes in, is urged by the investigator. Watch on Jersey employment agents is also suggested.

LOW WAGES AND LONG HOURS FOR MOVIE EXTRAS

Work Under Lock and Key for 23 Hours

By L. P. RINDAL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 11.—Hollywood is seventh heaven for brass-check press-agented movie stars with beauty prizes and other "affairs" to their "credit," but exploitation—below the starvation point—for plain extras.

Work Stretch of 23 Hours.
About 175 men and 75 women went to work for the Globe Picture corporation at 7 o'clock in the morning, May 15, and they were locked up on the job until 6 a. m. the next day, or 23 hours' labor without sleep or rest.

At 3 o'clock in the morning, May 16, the men demanded pay for 3 days if they wanted them to stay any longer. This was promised by the director but, later, refused by the company.

The fair sex, some of whom received a higher rate than the male element for the same kind of work, were paid for two days and a half (3 hours short). The men, however, were offered only two days pay (7 hours short).

For a whole week, these 250 extras, men and women, stormed the offices of deputy labor commissioner, Block and Baker. Finally, the men were paid off with a check for two days and a half, or the same as the women.

Once more: Blessed be equality! But best of all—solidarity!
The women made a kick for being forced to work over 8 hours—under lock and key—and their cases are sent to the state labor commissioner in San Francisco.

Work But No Eats.

For 23 hours work—day and night—and one week loss of time in order to collect the men received the "huge" sum of \$6.70. After the room rent is paid (to a greedy landlord) out of a wage like that, there is nothing left to live on—except sunshine and hot air; and, when it rains—like it does during this Shriners' week—we are entirely out of luck. "It hasn't rained for 40 years," but it rained hell today," sing the nobles; so the breakfast, from now on, must be made out of something else besides climate.

Even the sour grapes, produced in this locality, are hanging too high—not only for movie extras, but more so for every member of the army of over 65,000 unemployed workers, from the ranks of which the different picture studios hire their over-worked (if worked at all) and under-paid slaves.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN AMERICA VOICE ANGER AT IMPERIALISM'S ACTS, HOPING FOR ITS REFORM

By ESTHER LOWELL
(Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, June 11.—(F.P.)—"The time has passed when China can be treated as an outlying colony of any one nation or group of nations," Wellington Y. W. Liu, president Chinese Students Alliance in America, writes to secretary of state Kellogg in reference to the Shanghai situation.

Liu states that "the question which originally as a purely industrial disagreement between Japanese employers and Chinese workers has now assumed a political aspect and the powers are fast rusing forces to Chinese ports, ostensibly to protect foreign residents and premises."

"A change of heart is called for in those foreign agents in China who may be misrepresenting the magnanimity and fairplay of their home governments," he continues. "We believe the situation is not so grave as to call for foreign armed intervention. The issue was originally industrial and economic, and not political. If labor strikes in England, France and the United States can be settled thru legal means and by industrial arbitration, logic compels us to believe that the Sino-Japanese cotton mill dispute can be equally well adjusted without unnecessary shedding of blood."

"But, unfortunately, reckless firing on the part of irresponsible foreign agents in Shanghai has precipitated a crisis which leads to the movement of numerous foreign cruisers and destroyers by foreign powers, thinking that their own interests are in jeopardy."

Sees End of Democracy.
The letter, approved by a mass meeting of Chinese students in New York, declares that the Shanghai trouble is "not an anti-foreign uprising." It says, "If a peaceful and sympathetic demonstration by a group of unarmed and defenceless young students to protest against the ill-treatment meted out by a mixed court to an ill-organized group of laborers on strike could be called 'red' or 'anti-foreign,' we should see the beginning of the end of freedom of speech and freedom of assembly which are the glory of all democratic traditions of the world."

Awake No More Marines.

The letter concludes: "We would feel proud if our traditional friend on this side of the Pacific stands firm on the ground that China's sovereignty shall be respected at all costs, that no more marines shall be landed and those additional units of naval forces shall be withdrawn so soon as is compatible with the safety of American residents in China."

Angry at Mixed Court.

The Chinese Students Alliance is divided into three groups in America: Eastern, mid-west and western, according to C. Y. Cheng of the Chinese consulate-general office in New York. The alliance includes over 2,000 members.

The feeling has run high about the Shanghai affair, Cheng explains, because the students were merely on sympathetic strike demonstrating against the injustice to strikers convicted in the mixed court (not Chinese court). When the foreign police fired into the ranks of the students, sometimes when the students were not even in the foreign quarter, students in other parts of China and in America became aroused to protest.

Now 244,385 MORE UNEMPLOYED IN GREAT BRITAIN THAN IN 1924

LONDON, Eng., June 11.—The number of unemployed workers increased during the week ending June 6, by 60,778, the government officially announced. This is the biggest increase in unemployment in many months, and the government expressed "anxiety and disappointment."

There are now 1,247,300 unemployed workers officially recorded, with many thousands more not tabulated, an increase in the official tabulation of 244,385 over last year.

RIFFIAN TALKING COLD TURKEY TO PROUD GENERAL OF BOURGEOIS SPAIN



THE Spanish general who is sitting in the chair, as the president of the Chicago Federation of Labor would say is "in a most unhappy position." The person with the garb resembling a bath robe is a Riffian chief, and whatever he is saying to the Spanish general, the latter is taking it all in. The two Moroccan soldiers and the Spanish soldier standing by, appear to be having a good time. This picture was taken when Spain decided that discretion was the better part of valor and proposed to let somebody else tackle the hardy Riffians. France is now wrestling with the job.

NEGRO ALUMNI ELECT ANTI-DURKEE HEAD, PROTEST DISMISSAL OF TWO STUDENTS FOR STRIKE ACTIVITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Meeting in annual session in Andrew Rankin Memorial chapel, the General Alumni association of Howard university elected as its head, on an anti-administration platform, George Fraser Miller, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to succeed W. Justin Carter, of Harrisburg, Pa.

Mrs. Agnes Davis Durrah, of Plainfield, N. J., delivered the annual address on the "duty of the alumni." She urged the association to "stand solidly behind President Durkee and the university trustees," but to no avail. The work of the past year was reported by the retiring president.

Two Strikers Expelled.
Already inflamed by the news that two students—James Reed and Harry Bright—had been asked yesterday to withdraw from the university at the end of this week for participation in the recent student strike, the assembly of 400 alumni from various parts of the country were electrified from the speech by Neval H. Thomas placing in nomination Mr. Miller as "against autocracy, the wasting of university funds and Dr. Durkee's presidency of the Curry School of Expression of Boston, which bars Negroes."

Oppose Administration.
Obstructionist tactics, led by William H. Houston, to block a vote on the nomination continued for several hours without avail. At an early hour in the morning the nomination of Dr. Miller was put and carried by a heavy majority. It was understood that a program in opposition to the administration at Howard University will be put in operation at once.

Novel of College Life Barred from Mails as "Indecent"

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 10.—"The College Exodus," by Russel M. Arundel, a novel of college life, centering around the "upper intellectuals" and the problems of a student's career, has been barred from the mails, according to a statement received by the author today from J. J. Kieley, postmaster at New York.

Kieley said the book, which publishers planned to market this fall, violated section 470 of the postal regulations because chapters 17 and 20, discussing sex philosophy and describing wild revelry among students of the art and literary departments, were "suggestive."

Arundel is a former student of the university of Illinois and much of his material was said to have been obtained there.

"If postal authorities believe my book will incite moral degeneracy rather than drive it out of the colleges, I shall gladly withdraw it from the publishers," Arundel said.

"I had hoped to place before the public the exact environment in college that leads to destruction of a sense of moral justice and develops characters that menace the welfare of upright and ambitious students."

Getting a DAILY WORKER and or two, will make a better Communist.

SOVIET UNION EXPECTS GOOD WHEAT HARVEST

Europe Recovers From Crop Shortage

By ALFRED KNUTSON.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., June 11.—Last year the crops in Europe did not turn out very well, but this year the prospects for a good crop are fine. Both in Russia and in Germany the harvest was poor generally last year and because of this fact, the economic development of these countries were for a time somewhat arrested. One big reason for the good wheat prices in the United States last fall was the failure of a crop in Europe.

This year the outlook so far for a good crop in Europe is good. The rye is headed out in most places and the stand is fine. The wheat is doing well, and the fields are spotted here and there, an average yield is expected, even should the rain fall from now until harvest be not very great.

I traveled from Moscow to Kiev and from Kiev to Karkoff and then back to Moscow during the first days of May and over this whole territory the rye and wheat fields as well as other farm products appeared in good condition. During the last two weeks fine rains have fallen over the greater part of Ukraine, Russia, which is considered an important bread basket in Europe. So that in this section of the Soviet Union a fairly good crop is now practically assured.

On May 18, I drove by automobile into the country around Tula, about 130 miles south of Moscow, and found crop conditions there somewhat good, tho the fields were suffering some from lack of moisture, but since I was there rain has fallen in this section.

All over Germany this year a good crop is expected. Splendid fields of rye are to be seen from Koenigsburg to Hamburg and all other farm products are in very good shape. Ernst Putz, Bavarian farmer and Communist member of the reichstag, told me yesterday that Germany would have a good crop, and upon my question whether a crop was assured even tho no more rain fell before harvest, he answered in the affirmative, tho he said the yield naturally would be somewhat reduced.

NEW YORK WORKER CORRESPONDENTS MEET AGAIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 13th

Worker Correspondents of New York will hold their next session at party headquarters, 108 East 14th Street, New York, at seven o'clock Saturday evening, June 13th. Every worker who would like to take two months training in Communist Journalism is invited to be present.

This will be the fifth meeting of the class, but there is still time for beginners to enroll at this meeting, since the systematic study based on Bill Dunne's pamphlet on Workers Correspondence will begin the next session. That the class means business was proven by the good attendance last Saturday evening in spite of the record breaking heat. Comrade Jack Carney, who deserves great credit for the interest he has taken in this work, again acted as class leader and gave very helpful criticisms of the various manuscripts submitted.

Three special assignments were given to members of the class for this week: The Brindell case, grafting of city officials among street peddlers, and the East Side versus Fifth Avenue during the heat wave. In addition every member of the class is expected to produce at least one news item for the DAILY WORKER during the week, and to bring a carbon copy of it to the class Saturday evening for study and criticism.

The class will not be limited to party members. Non members who are workers will also be admitted to this course. Enroll at the Workers School, 108 East 14th street.

Natives Forced to Dance

PIETERMARTZBURG, Natal, South Africa, June 11.—The Prince of Wales, who is touring Natal today, witnessed an aboriginal dance. The natives were compelled by order of the authorities to dance before the prince.

RAIN OR SHINE WE CELEBRATE!

3rd Annual International

Mass Meeting and Picnic

AVON PARK, GIRARD, OHIO

Sunday Noon, June 14th

SPEAKERS:

C. E. RUTHENBERG of Chicago and short speeches in all languages.

Speaking starts at 2:30 P. M.

The YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE will provide a program of sports and singing. Free prizes will be given away. In case of rain the speaking will take place indoors at the park.

A GOOD TIME FOR ALL.

REMEMBER THE DATE AND PLACE AND BRING ALONG YOUR FAMILY.

Take a street car or bus out of Warren or Youngstown and get off at AVON PARK.

Auspices: Sub-District Committee, Workers Party of America.

ATTENTION, DETROITERS!

SUNDAY, JUNE 14th, 1925

THE WORKERS PARTY OF DETROIT WILL HOLD ITS

INTERNATIONAL PICNIC

at 16 MILE ROAD GROVE

Refreshments Speaking Dancing

SPECIAL ATTRACTION:

BASEBALL GAME

DAILY WORKER versus NOVY MIR.

DIRECTIONS—Take Woodward Ave. car to Fair Grounds. Two buses will operate between Fair Grounds and grove. Or take Flint, Rochester, Oxford and Imlay City local cars to Lyons Stop.

AUTOS—Drive out Woodward Ave. to South Main street. Along South Main street and follow signs.

Admission 25 Cents.

'PAY DEBTS OR WE BREAK YOU,' CAL TO FRANCE

Threaten to Withhold Morgan Credits

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., 11.—Speaking in behalf of the Coolidge administration, as the mouthpiece of the J. P. Morgan bankers, Senator Simeon Fess, in an address here warned France that she would be economically ruined, and indicated that Morgan would withhold further credits from France unless negotiations are begun immediately for the settlement of France's war debt to America.

Fess included in his address a declaration that "we are hopeful that under the leadership of President Coolidge we may have another conference to do for armistice what was done by the Washington conference for the navy."

In other words, the bankers controlling Coolidge are, thru financial pressure, forcing France to complete her dependence on Great Britain and the United States by smashing at a new "arms parity" the air and land forces of France, just as the naval forces were smashed at the last conference.

France is that headed toward a position of subordination to the United States financial powers as complete as the subjection of Germany under the Dawes plan.

NEW YORK HAT WORKERS VOTE FOR A STRIKE

Demand Wage Raise of 15 Per Cent

NEW YORK, June 11.—Local 8 of the United Hatters of North America at a well attended mass meeting in Bethoven Hall decided by a vote of 442 to 78 in favor of calling an immediate strike in order to compel the bosses to grant their demand for a wage increase of 15 per cent.

The demand of a wage increase was among others sent to the bosses some time ago. To date the bosses have not signified their willingness to even consider the matter of an increase in wages despite the fact that the bosses have been piling up huge profits, and the man cannot get along on the old wages.

In order to mislead the men from their main demand and fool them with promises the bosses proposed to grant the minor demands and promised to use better hat bodies instead of the inferior ones now in use in order to make it easier for the men to work.

The workers are, with good reason, mistrustful of this offer, because this is not the first time they have heard this promise from the bosses. It has become almost a yearly yarn used by the greedy pack of exploiters to fool the workers with.

All the men are determined to stick to their just demand of a 15 per cent increase. The date for the walkout has been already set in case of the continued refusal of the bosses to meet that demand. The men are expected to down tools and effect a 100 per cent walkout.

RED WEEK—June 15 to 21.

Young Workers to Hold Hike in New York on Sunday

NEW YORK, June 11.—All members of the Young Workers League, as well as their friends and sympathizers will meet at 129th St. and 3rd Ave. at 8 a. m. sharp this Sunday June 14 from where they will go to Silver Lake on a hike.

There will be games, entertainment, an educational program and also a surprise attraction which will not be announced.

Those who have bathing suits should bring them along, as well as 50c, which will be the car fare round trip.

MEMBERSHIP MEET IN YOUNGSTOWN SUNDAY, JUNE 21

'Hands Off China!' Mass Meeting at Nite

YOUNGSTOWN, June 11.—A general membership meeting of all Workers Party branches in the Youngstown steel sub-district will be held Sunday, June 21, at the Hungarian Hall, 333½ West Federal St., top floor, starting at 10 a. m. sharp. Steel workers from the Pittsburgh district and the Youngstown sub-district will meet with Comrade William F. Dunne of the central executive committee and comrades Swaback and Wagenknecht. Notices have been mailed out to every branch and the sub-district secretary has ordered a general mobilization of all party members in the steel sub-district to be on hand promptly at the hour set. Party members in Warren, Niles, Girard, Youngstown and East Youngstown, Ohio and in New Castle, Beasmer and Farrell, Pa., take note. Important party work in steel industry is to be taken up and the D. O. directs a full attendance.

Mass Meeting at Nite
In the evening on this same date at the Ukrainian Hall, 825½ West Rayen Ave., at 8 p. m. prompt a mass protest meeting against imperialist intervention in China will be held with comrade Dunne as the principal speaker. This will be a "Hands Off China" mass meeting and in accordance with recent instructions by the C. E. C. to protest against the slaughter of Chinese workers, peasants and students. All party press readers are urged to advertise the mass meeting and bring along their worker sympathizers to the meeting.

Party members in Columbiana county are invited to attend the general membership meeting in the morning so that they may be familiar with this phase of our party work.

By order of C. E. C., D. O's Wagenknecht and Swaback sub-district committee.
Wallace T. Metcalfe,
S. D. Secretary

New Treasury Loan.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The government's offering of \$120,000,000 three per cent certificates of indebtedness was oversubscribed three million announced today. The issue will not exceed the offering.

About \$400,000,000 in securities will be retired from the proceeds of this issue and June 15 tax receipts.

Another Investigation.
WASHINGTON, June 11.—J. P. White chief of the Coal division, commerce department, will leave tomorrow for Toledo, Ohio, and Chicago, to investigate the serious depression in the bituminous coal industry. It was announced today.

'TWO-IN-ONE' CONTEST FOR WORKER CORRESPONDENTS IS ANNOUNCED

Read Rules Carefully—Then Get Busy!

(Continued from page 1)

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

on for a two week period—make it possible for workers who have never written a news story in their lives, those who are just beginning to write and those who have had considerable experience, to compete on an equal footing.

These rules have been carefully worked out and they make it easy for everyone except the judges—Comrades Loeb, Engdahl and the writer. They will have to consider the material as it is submitted, not after it is edited and published.

A few words now to the workers who will take part in this contest. You will note that Rule 8 states: "Stories are not limited in length but those of 500 words and less will receive preference." Keep this in mind. It is quite plain that stories of 500 and less have much more chance of being read carefully than longer contributions. One of the main purposes of these competitions will have been overlooked if the contestants do not take advantage of them to learn to write clearly—and briefly. Remember the complaint of Lenin after reading the long and wandering articles by sinners but very "wordy" revolutionary journalists:

"Why," he said, "is it not possible to write in 10 or 20 lines instead of 200 or 400 of things with which the workers are familiar?"

The 35 worth of literature that is to be awarded to the worker correspondent who turns in the best story can be selected from any of the publications handled by the DAILY WORKER.

The name of the winner, the title of his story and the reasons for awarding the prize to him will be published every two weeks. The necessary criticism that will accompany the announcements of the stories submitted will be of the greatest value to all the competitors and aid them to do better work in the next contest.

Send in your stories.

Rules of Worker Correspondent's Contest

Every two weeks the DAILY WORKER will give a prize of \$5.00 worth of literature to the worker who sends in the best Worker Correspondent story during that period. This prize may be selected from any books or pamphlets in the catalogue of the Daily Worker Publishing Company or may be applied to DAILY WORKER or Workers Monthly subscriptions.

1. The first contest will commence June 15 and end June 27. New contests will be closed every second Saturday thereafter.

2. The contest is open to everyone with the exception of paid employees of the DAILY WORKER and of the Workers Party and its sections.

3. Manuscripts received up until June 27 will be entered in the first contest. Stories received subsequently will be considered during the next contest.

4. The stories must deal with actual events affecting workers.

5. Manuscripts must be written legibly on one side of paper, with one-half inch between lines if in handwriting. Type written copy is preferred but not essential.

6. Stories are not limited as to length but those of 500 words or less will receive preference.

7. Only news stories, that is those dealing with what has happened or what is about to happen will be considered.

8. Subject matter is limited only to that of a working class nature, but stories dealing with events and struggles of workers in places of employment and in and by labor unions will be given preference.

9. While literary merit in the stories is of course desirable, it will not be considered in determination of the best story. Those who have had little school education or no experience in writing will thus have an equal chance with experienced writers. The story which best meets the following requirements will be declared the winner:

(a) Is the story of interest to the working class, either locally or nationally or both?

(b) Has the writer done a good job in gathering the essential facts?

(c) Will the printing of the story secure benefit to the working class?

(d) Has he shown ability to estimate and emphasize the most important facts?

(e) Will the printing of the story increase the effectiveness of the DAILY WORKER or the Workers Party or the left wing in general?

10. All stories submitted for the contest must be addressed: "Worker Correspondents Editor, the DAILY WORKER."

11. The name and address of the writer must be sent with each story. If the writers do not want their names printed in the DAILY WORKER they should write at the beginning of their story, "Do not use my name."

(Continued from Page 1)

By MORITZ J. LOEB

in the shop or locality concerned, develops the best DAILY WORKER distribution. Worker Correspondents can enter the distribution contest and vice versa.

It is of course understood that the reason for encouraging the writing of worker correspondence is not merely to give the militants an opportunity to express themselves and the experience so that they may write coherently. The reason for the creation of a worker correspondence system is so that the DAILY WORKER may not only become the organ of the militant working class in its ultimate goal but also that the DAILY WORKER may become the organ of all of the working class in its broadest political and industrial struggles and in the everyday struggles in the shops and the unions as well.

For this it is necessary for the DAILY WORKER to be distributed particularly in the shops and unions about which Workers Correspondence stories are written.

Worker Correspondence avails little unless it is directly connected up with distribution. But Worker Correspondence in the DAILY WORKER which is followed up conscientiously and energetically with the sale of the DAILY WORKER will yield results for the Communist press and the Communist movement which are beyond measurement.

In some places, and to a small degree, this connection has been made. In order to make the distribution of the DAILY WORKER an integral part of the system of which writing correspondence is the other part, the DAILY WORKER announces the contest between Worker Correspondence distributors which is to be held at the same time as the other contests mentioned above. The conditions are simple. Individuals or groups may compete.

Workers in small cities or those who work in places where there are few employees will have just as good a chance in this contest as workers in the biggest cities and shops. Those who do the best work under the conditions which they must face will be declared the winner.

Rules of Workers Correspondent's Distribution Contest

At the same time as the Worker Correspondent's contest is held another contest will be conducted to develop the distribution of the DAILY WORKER in the cities and shops about which the Worker Correspondent's are writing. Prizes of \$5 worth of literature will be given the winners.

1. The first contest will end on July 4 and a new contest will thereupon be started immediately to end two weeks later. These contests will be continued every two weeks during the summer at least.

2. The contest is open to everyone with the exception of paid employees of the Workers Party and its sections and professional writer.

3. The prize will be awarded to the individual or group of individual which accomplishes the best results toward increasing the circulation of the DAILY WORKER on the basis of a Worker Correspondent story appearing in the DAILY WORKER.

4. The results secured will be measured in the light of the special circumstances; that is what advantages are taken of the opportunities for securing new readers for the DAILY WORKER by reason of the Worker Correspondent stories. For instance: If a story is printed in the DAILY WORKER concerning a shop which has 1000 employees and on the basis of this story 100 copies of the DAILY WORKER are sold and 5 new subscriptions secured while in another shop which employed 100 workers 50 copies of the paper were sold and 3 new subs secured, it would be considered that the comrades in the smaller shop were more successful than those in the larger shop.

5. It is not necessary for the contestant in this contest to write the Worker Correspondence himself. He may proceed on the basis of a story written by someone else in his shop or union or he may work in co-operation with a Worker Correspondent.

6. Entry into the contest must be made at the time an article of Worker Correspondence is sent into the DAILY WORKER. This is to be done by sending along with the story an order for copies of the issue in which the story is to appear which are to be paid for in advance at the rate of 2 cents a copy for the week day issues and 3½ cents a copy for Saturday issues.

7. Within one week after the appearance of the Worker Correspondence story in the DAILY WORKER, the entrant must write his report on his experiences and the results of his distribution.

FIVE THOUSAND WORKERS WANTED ON JULY FOURTH

Men, Women and Even Children Welcome

This year, July 4 will be officially taken over by the jingoes and war mongers. The Coolidge administration has set the seal of official approval on the deal. Not that July 4, has not always been used to bolster up the prestige of American capitalism. It has, but the ruling class is becoming bolder and bolder.

In a few places July 4 will be observed, not as the bourgeoisie observe it now or in the past. It will be observed as a day of which the class conscious workers take advantage, to secure needed recreation and make a little money to carry on the work of spreading enlightenment among the masses. Beyers Grove, Chicago will be one of those places.

Big Crowd Wanted
The affair will be a Workers' Party picnic. There are approximately 1,500 members of the party living in this city and it does not take an expert at figures to show that if each one of our members brings another worker to the picnic we will have 3,000 people at Beyers Grove, on July 4. And that makes quite a crowd, tho there is no reason why we should not have 5,000.

Cannon To Speak
One of the attractions at the picnic will be a speech by James P. Cannon, member of the central executive committee of the Workers (Communist) Party. Comrade Cannon attended the last session of the Enlarged Executive of the Communist International in Moscow and is able to tell a story in a way that is pleasing to the ear and instructive.

The usual features common to picnics will be in evidence. Games will be indulged in and those who like to trip the light fantastic can do so aided by snappy music and supported in the terpsichorean effort by attractive partners.

All other party units are advised that rival picnics will be verboten on that day. There will be a united front at Beyers Grove. In order to get there take a California Avenue car to the end of the line. The damages at the gates are fifty cents. Inside what you spend will be at your own discretion. The less discretion you use the better.

New Crisis in Norway.
OSLO, Norway, June 11.—The Norwegian cabinet was defeated in parliament on the trivial matter of free postage for state officials, and the government faces a serious crisis.

It is that that the "agrarian party," will form a coalition cabinet with the support of the conservatives, to drive the Communists out of parliament.

TAKE NOTICE!
The Workers' House has arranged picnics for the following dates: June 28 and August 9, at William Rimek Grove, Lyons, Ill.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on those dates.

Get a sub—make another Communist!

COMMUNISTS MOURN M. EGAVIAN

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The American industrial system has claimed another victim to its merciless grind for profits when two workers at the plant of the American Motor Body Corporation were instantly killed by an exposed electric wire.

M. Egavian member of the Armenian branch Workers Party and his foreman J. Srabian a close sympathizer of the Communist movement were the two victims of the companies greed for profits which neglected to safeguard the machinery used for the production of automobile bodies.

Comrade Egavian was using a portable grinding machine and in this process came in contact with the badly insulated 220 volt wire which caused his instant death, his friend and foreman J. Srabian came to his assistance and was likewise killed instantly.

The story given to the local press by the company was an example of shifting the blame for the companies gross negligence to the alleged inexperience of the workers and stated that Comrade Egavian had worked in the plant but a few days when as a matter of fact he has been employed for over six weeks.

Comrade Egavian has been a charter member of the Workers Party and one of the leading figures in the Armenian branch. Comrade Egavian set an example of what a disciplined Communist can do. In all the party activities he stood in the forefront among the Philadelphia members. His recent election as a DAILY WORKER Agent brought immediate and satisfactory results with the result that the Armenian branch leads in the Daily Worker subscription campaign.

In the demonstrations of the Armenian comrades against the Armenian social-democrats Comrade Egavian took an active and leading part with the result that the Armenian workers in Philadelphia are looking to the Armenian Communists for guidance and leadership.

The Armenian branch has lost one of its most active and influential workers, a comrade upon whom they could always rely to carry out the most difficult and unpleasant tasks and who never yet has failed to comply with the instructions and discipline of the party.

The entire membership of the Armenian branch will lay down tools on Wednesday, June 10 and participate in Comrade Egavian funeral as a last demonstration of their Communist solidarity to a comrade who has fallen a victim to the pitiless struggle for existence, a victim of the greedy and merciless capitalist system that he has so ably and fearlessly fought side by side with them for over four years.

DEMONSTRATE SUNDAY AT CHICAGO PICNIC IN 'HANDS OFF CHINA!' DRIVE

The first "Hands Off China!" demonstration will be held in Chicago this Sunday, June 14, at the picnic of the Russian, Polish and Ukrainian branches of the Workers Party.

The world imperialists are just now trying to crush the revolt of the Shanghai workers and students. The murder of Chinese strikers by the foreign troops and whiteguards spread the revolt all over China!

"It's the Bolsheviks!" cries the prostituted press the world over. No, not yet—do we reply.—But Bolshevism is surely coming there. The Chinese workers and peasants had enough of capitalist imperialism and they are looking for a way to escape it. The only way out of it is Bolshevism. The Chinese people are already beginning to see in the Bolsheviks their only friends.

The demonstration against the murder of the innocent workers and students in Shanghai is called by the Bolsheviks of Chicago.

Come and make it a mass demonstration! Let the Chinese workers and peasants see that they have friends here, in Chicago, who demand justice and "Hands off China!"

Make this demand heard all over the country. Don't forget, Sunday, June 14, at Marvell Inn Grove, at the end of Milwaukee Ave.

Morgan Agent in Berlin.
BERLIN, June 11.—Nicholas Longworth, United States congressional leader, who has been in Berlin several days, held a long conference today with Foreign Minister Stresemann on a subject which was not made public. Longworth next will visit Paris. He is touring Europe on behalf of the Morgan-Coolidge administration.

Distribute a bundle during Red Week.

To Learn
WHAT
WHERE
WHEN
WHY
HOW
Get
WORKER CORRESPONDENTS
By WM. F. DUNNE,
Editor of the Daily Worker.

A book about this subject of growing importance—and a pocket text book of another means to build the revolutionary movement.

No. 4
THE LITTLE RED LIBRARY
10 cents each—
13 copies for \$1.00.

Daily Worker Publishing Co.,
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

These Are the Facts--

Whether or not you are a Communist, you need the DAILY WORKER to keep informed of the developments in the world of labor—and particularly of the progress of the Communist driving force within it.

If you are a convinced Communist—one who understands the importance of the DAILY WORKER to the American Communist movement—

And the necessity of closely following Communist action and theory thru the pages of the DAILY WORKER—

Surely no argument is necessary to convince you that you should subscribe.

A Six-Month Sub to the Workers Monthly

Will be sent you without charge if you make your subscription to the DAILY WORKER for one year.

A Loose-Leaf Leather Binder

Will be sent to you with a year's sub to the DAILY WORKER if you prefer it to a six month sub to the WORKERS MONTHLY.

RATES

Outside of Chicago

\$6.00.....A Year
\$3.50.....Six Months
\$2.00.....Three Months

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\$8.00.....A Year
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THE FIRST RED ATHLETIC CARNIVAL

AND PICNIC

this season at

PLEASANT BAY PARK

BRONX, N. Y.

Spacious, shady, green groves overlooking Long Island Sound

SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1925

Gates Open at 10 A. M.

ADMISSION 35 CENTS.

Running events, baseball, dancing, refreshments, games, for adults and children will be some of the attractions where workers and their families will have an enjoyable time.

Auspices, Workers Party, Local New York.

DIRECTIONS—Take Bronx Park subway or "L" to 177th St. then take Unionport car to Unionport (end of line). Free buses to park.

TICKETS for sale at Party district office, Freshet office, and from Party members.

DUMMY TOILERS USED TO FOOL HOLIDAY TRADE

St. Paul 'Open Shopper'
Has New Stunt

(Continued from page 1.)

ful achievement of the company and in praising the founder and the management.

During the evening, Mr. Broustein, Jr., said for the benefit of the business men present: "All you know of the company is the salesman that call on you; you do not know of the men who are back of the company here in the plant." So the various foremen of the plant were introduced to those present who arose but said nothing.

Workers Left Out.
The actual workers who have been at the machines and have been doing the other work of the plant were entirely forgotten. No mention was made of them during the entire evening. The impression left was that the Brousteins and the foremen were the only necessary forces to make the plant a success.

The plant has not been running full capacity for some time. And the company wanted to make a big show of how the business was booming. It would not do to have idle machines in sight. So in order that the proper impression might be left on the entire gathering who were taken thru the plant it was necessary to employ a number of dummies in addition to the regular working force. It was stated that 30 of these dummies would be required to fill the vacancies at the idle machines. We do not know how many dummies were obtained but we do know of a number of persons who worked there for a few hours in the evening to make the grand showing and who obtained \$1.00 for their services.

After 9 p. m. the employees were called in to join the concert. Some of them went in, others were so disgusted they went home. These workers were told that cold beer would be served and really felt that cold drink would not be amiss after sweating at the machines during the hot evening. But they stood around for a long time watching the upper class partake before there was any chance for them, and then some of them failed to get a handout.

In fact those who did manage to get a bottle had waited so long that the beer was warm before it got to them. In order to provide a spicy atmosphere for the evening, a hula-hula dancer appeared who performed everything known in the hula science, even to vulgarity.

The United States Bedding company is one of the notorious open shop concerns who openly state that they will not employ members of organized labor. Any worker is immediately discharged who mentions unionism.

League of Robbers Closes.
GENEVA, June 11.—The council of the league of nations closed its thirty-fourth session at noon today.

Don't you be a campaign shirker—get subscriptions for the DAILY WORKER!

Carpenters Fight Yellow Dog Contract

(Continued from page 1)

are given until June 25, to sign the pledge, failing to do which they will forfeit their membership, according to Hutcheson.

Two local unions have voted unanimously to refuse to sign the pledge, while a vigorous minority in the other two locals are refusing to sign it. Hutcheson tried to expel one member in violation of the constitution and his stupid actions in trying to make good that expulsion has brought him to a position where he must expel a thousand members or back down very considerably. It is our guess that he will back down.

Will Take It to Membership.
It is the intention of the two local unions whose expulsion now seems certain, to maintain themselves as expelled locals of the brotherhood and carry the case to the rank and file of the brotherhood through the jurisdiction.

There can be little doubt that when the carpenters of America become fully acquainted with the caseism practiced by Hutcheson and his flunkies in Detroit, the rank and file in Detroit will be reinstated and Hutcheson's wrecking crew will stand exposed as the most contemptible and unscrupulous gang of self-seeking parasites that ever fastened themselves on a trusting membership.

The record of their actions in Detroit will stand as the foulest page of the history of a gang of petty, incapable and tyrannical grangers maintaining their privileged positions by the rankest fraud and betrayal.

The answer of the carpenters of Detroit to Hutcheson's "yellow dog pledge" is contained in a leaflet issued by the Carpenters' Progressive Committee, which was widely circulated in Detroit. It is reproduced herewith:

Carpenters of Detroit, Don't Sign Hutcheson's Yellow Dog Pledge.

"Out of the struggles of the workers to organize themselves in the various industries, notably the lumber workers and mine workers of the west, and the machinists of the east, has come a weapon of the boss known as the 'Yellow Dog Pledge.' During times of agitation for organization of unions the master class in these industries compelled those working or applying for work to sign a pledge not to 'affiliate with, or give support, assistance or comfort to' any trade union 'or similar or kindred organization.' Naturally the weak-kneed and servile were the first to sign these pledges which thus came to be known as 'yellow dog pledges' as indicating the color of those who signed them."

"Hutcheson's yellow dog pledge is identical in form to hundreds issued by the bosses against rank and file workers and goes to prove that Hutcheson gets his ideas, methods and tactics from the class enemies of the workers. Hutcheson not only takes the master class in his mode of living but thinks their thoughts and supports their fight against the militant workers struggling to educate themselves and improve their condition. The pledge is as follows:

"I, the undersigned, do hereby promise and agree that I will observe and comply with all the laws, rules and regulations of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and that

I will in no way affiliate with or give support, assistance or comfort to the Trade Union Educational League, or any similar or kindred organizations.

"In subscribing to the above I do so of my own free will and accord, and agree that should I violate said agreement, or pledge, it is understood that my membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be forfeited without complaint by me."

Witness

"Hutcheson fears the awakening and enlightenment of those from whose toll he lives in master class style and splendor and he seeks by this pledge to restrain them from association with their fellow workers in an endeavor to understand the problems arising out of their poverty and uncertainty of employment and life. The pledge asserts that one signs of his 'own free will and accord,' when as a matter of fact the most extreme coercion within the power of Hutcheson and his bullying crew is resorted to. The pledge is typical of the whole attitude of Hutcheson which is a mixture of lies and arrogance, fraud and subterfuge."

"This cowardly attempt of Hutcheson to make us sign away our rights and privileges guaranteed by our constitution shall be as barren of results as his former coercive measures. His expulsion policy met with defeat because we rallied almost to a man in defense of our constitutional rights to a fair trial. The bodyguard of uniformed police with which the underlings Botterill and Sharrock surrounded themselves in holy fear of the wrath of an aroused membership while they carried out the dirty work of their master Hutcheson merely served to steel the rank and file to resist infringements upon their rights."

His despicable resort to a capitalist court for an injunction came to naught because the manhood of our membership stood as a unit against the yellow few who for Judas, silver or promise of jobs supported the dirty work of the Indianapolis autocrat.

"It is within the power of any individual member to successfully fight this latest piece of stupid arrogance. However, it is important that as many as possible be enlisted in this struggle for justice so as to broaden the fight and make the burden light on each individual. No one possesses of manhood desires another to bear his burden and this is a common cause vital concerning all workers."

"Wendell Phillips, America's foremost liberator, speaking on behalf of the emancipation movement which led to the civil war and the emancipation of the Negro from chattel slavery said of those too timid to engage in the struggle:

"They are cowards who fear to be in the right with two or three."

"Already there are hundreds and thousands in this fight for manhood rights against official tyranny. No great amount of courage is required to refuse to sign this yellow dog pledge. We hope the percentage of cowards among the carpenters of Detroit is very small."

"It stands to the lasting credit of the carpenters of Detroit that the infamous and unconstitutional expulsion policy of Hutcheson has been smashed and his shameful resort to capitalist courts for injunctions defeated."

"It is now within our province to once for all settle the question whether or not union men are to be compelled by their overlords in official positions to sign away their rights to do their own thinking. No greater service can be rendered to the labor movement. It can easily be accomplished if we tally up to the measure of men."

"Members of the brotherhood, remember your manhood! 'Don't be yellow dogs!' 'Carpenters' Progressive Committee of Detroit.'"

British Company Gets Soviet Gold Mine Concession

MOSCOW (By Mail).—The Soviet government has ratified the concession contract signed by the supreme concessions committee with the British company, the Aryan corporation, Ltd., providing for the concession lease for a period of 36 years of a gold mining area in the Okhotsk district, of Kamchatka province.

According to the terms of the contract, the government has the right to purchase all the gold produced inasmuch as the concessionaires forgo the right they have to export that gold abroad.

Apart from the rent pay, the concessionaires are to turn over five per cent of the output to the government, the latter also becoming full owner of the enterprise on the expiration of the concession term without any special compensation.

GET IT!

The June Issue of
THE
WORKERS MONTHLY
Now On Sale

MINNEAPOLIS LABOR FAKERS AIDED BOSSES

Treason Ruins Work of Years

(Continued from Page 1)

standing, Leach, 50,866; Elwell, 43,084; with only 10 precincts yet to be heard from. Conservative labor men supported Leach in the election.

In the last city council there were 14 labor representatives to 12 reactionaries; in the new council there will be 5 labor men to 13 conservatives.

During the past four years much progress had been made in unionizing city employees. Working conditions had been greatly improved and wages had been increased. As a result of the complete victory for the "open shop" forces it is the concern of opinion here that a drive will be instituted immediately after July 1, when the new council assumes office, to break up the city and county employees' union and reduce the wages of city employees. This opinion is born out by the fact that the reactionary members of the council have bitterly opposed all wage increases that have come before the council.

Defeat Result of Sell-out.

The defeat suffered by the labor forces in this election is due to the betrayal that have taken place within the labor movement. As long as the movement in Minneapolis was waging its fight both political and economic on the basis of the class struggle steady progress was being made. In every election since 1913 gains always resulted.

Two years ago the first break took place when labor was deliberately betrayed into supporting Leach the republican for mayor. The rank and file insisted on a labor candidate in opposition to the views of the leaders. Lindsten failed to satisfy this demand, two days after the filing of candidates closed, he went into court and had his name withdrawn on the grounds "that his wife did not want him to run" but the actual reason was that he had been "gotten too" by the labor leaders, led by Robley D. Cramer.

Last fall these same leaders further destroyed the idea of independent political action by lining up with the petty-bourgeois, La Follette thus laying the way for the complete slide to the right that took place here yesterday.

A. F. L. Affidavits Aid Reactionaries.

The A. F. L. executive council also played their part in the demoralizing process. Sensing the growing radicalism of the Minnesota movement, they sent Paul J. Smith to Minneapolis with instructions to line the movement up for the class collaboration policies of the leaders or destroy it. He succeeded in creating enough confusion so that the sincere workers will have to expand much energy in order to overcome it as the election shows.

Ex-Socialists Worst Enemies.

The worst enemies of the working class are none other than our former "socialist" leaders, Van Lear and Harthill. Van Lear thru the Minneapolis Daily Star, which he stole from the workers and farmers, carried on a continuous attack against the labor members of the council. "His propaganda was particularly effective because the workers have not yet learned that the Star is no longer their paper. They looked upon these daily attacks as the official statements of the labor political movement. Harthill distributed thousands of copies of his red-baiting sheet, "Minnesota" in all the labor wards. In addition he actively campaigned for the capitalist candidates. His paper is plainly subsidized by the bosses of Minneapolis as thousands of copies are being sent to workers' homes every week without them having subscribed. The workers have not yet learned the character of these former leaders, but with the city now in the hands of reaction they will have two years in which to learn the lessons of socialist treachery.

Communists for Unity.

During the campaign the Workers (Communist) Party carried on a constant campaign in an effort to overcome the confusion that had developed as a result of these betrayals.

The party now has the task before it of showing the workers the cause for uniting their forces in a labor party that will wage future campaigns on the basis of the class struggle.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85 9-16; cable 4.86 1-16. France, franc, demand 4.86 1-16; cable 4.87 1-16. Belgium, franc, demand 4.82; cable 4.82 1-16. Italy, lira, demand 3.96 1-2; cable 3.97. Sweden, krona, demand 26.73; cable 26.77. Norway, krone, demand 16.85; cable 16.87. Denmark, krone, demand 16.86; cable 16.88. Germany, mark, no quote. Shanghai, tael, demand 77.50; cable 78.50.

Philadelphia, Attention!
For best Union Made
OVERALLS and Work
Clothes see
ABE GREENBERG,
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MANY LOCALS RESPOND

Red Week Looms Big

EVERY mail brings an ever increasing response to Red Week. Locals and individuals are sending in orders for bundles to be distributed and for special sub cards to be used—as well as sending in their pledges assuring the DAILY WORKER a certain number of new subs.

Youngstown, O., Omaha, Neb., Los Angeles, Cal.—one local after another from all parts of the country have sent word that they will push RED WEEK and get on the job to make thousands of workers acquainted with the paper that is fighting their battles.

Has your local—HAVE YOU—sent in your request for free copies and special sub cards to be used during RED WEEK?

These Are Red Week Pledges:

English Branch, Portland, Oregon.....	50
English Branch, Los Angeles, Cal.....	50
South Slavic Branch, Export, Pa.....	10
Finnish Branch, Avella, Pa.....	10
Y. W. L., Monessen, Pa.....	10
Jewish Branch, Revere, Mass.....	20
Italian Branch, Woonsocket, R. I.....	20
English Branch, Youngstown, O.....	20
English Branch, Cleveo, Ill.....	10
English Branch, Chicago, Ill.....	15
North Side English, Chicago, Ill.....	15
Shop Nucleus 5, Chicago, Ill.....	15
English Branch, Kansas City, Mo.....	20
Russian No. 2, Hamtramck, Mich.....	40

In the Second Annual Sub Campaign

New subs from the following Builders were received on Wednesday, June 10:

NEW YORK, Adele Jager (3); Katterfeld (3); Harry Fox (2).
BARTON, O.—Louis Elsh.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Simon Feldman (2).
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Arne Swaback (2).
ST. PAUL, MINN.—O. L. Johnson (2).
WEST ALLIS, WIS.—St. Korade (2).
CORONAPOLIS, PA.—Nick Pantek.
BOSTON, MASS.—Albert Weisbard (2).
CANONSBURG, PA.—John Stose (2).
CHICAGO, ILL.—M. S. Rajkovich.

AS WE SEE IT — By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1.)

the war was supposed to knock out forever is very much alive; much more so than Woodrow Wilson's four-teen points. Things look a little rosier for capitalism on the whole than they did a few years ago, but there are big black clouds on the horizon.

ONE of those clouds is in China, the other in Morocco. Those who are inclined to get pessimistic when they see reaction restored in Germany and in fact, see it in the saddle in every capitalist country, should never forget that the red flag of proletarian rule flies over one-sixth of the earth's surface and it would not surprise us to see it fly over another big stretch in the near future. If you look at the map of China, you will see that Mongolia is quite a hefty piece of real estate and so is South China. The Soviet idea is quite popular in both areas.

It is also well to take a look back and note the position labor occupied a few generations ago. The capitalists have real reason to fear the workers today. They know that their power is not to last forever. They know that the labor fakers will not always be able to keep the masses in check; that the workers will lose faith in those fake leaders, when they are betrayed once too often. And more than all they fear the Communist movement which knows what it wants and how to get it. Clouds also appear on the proletarian horizon, but they are destined to disappear.

PRESIDENT GREEN of the American Federation of Labor and Warren S. Stone are in complete accord in their analysis of the labor movement. They claim that in this country it has passed thru two stages of development and is now passing thru

a third. First, was the pioneering and fighting stage. Next came the "consolidating stage." Now, says Green, we are "cashing in" on the sacrifices and heroic struggles of the founders. True, very true in the narrow sense. Green and his gang are "cashing in," but what of the millions of unorganized workers and even of the organized?

Your Union Meeting

SECOND FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1925.

No.	Name of Local and Place of Meeting.
237	Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road.
122	Blacksmiths, 44th and S. Ashland Ave.
439	Boiler Makers, 108th and Ave. M.
454	Boiler Makers, 55th and Halsted.
833	Boiler Makers, 63d and Halsted.
	Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington St.
	Carpenters' District Council, 184 W. Washington St.
2300	Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.
14396	Commercial Portrait Artists, 18 W. Adams St.
5	Electricians, 2501 W. Monroe St.
182	Electricians, 19 W. Adams St.
638	Engineers (Loc.), Madison and Sacramento.
845	Engineers, 180 W. Washington St.
674	Firemen and Enginemen, 6428 Wentworth Ave.
45	Fur Workers.
17117	Gardeners and Florists, Village Hall, Morton Grove.
21	Garment Workers, 175 W. Washington St. 6 p. m.
81	Glass Workers, Emily and Marshall.
118	Hod Carriers, 1830 Sherman St., Evanston.
7	Janitors, 146 W. Washington St.
	Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 225 W. Van Buren St.
113	Lithographers, 639 S. Ashland Blvd.
129	Machinists, 115 S. Ashland Blvd.
492	Machinists, 55th and Halsted St.
740	Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western.
1255	Machinists, 52d Pl. and Halsted.
6	Metal Polishers, 115 S. Throop St.
627	Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
73	Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
5	Photo Engravers, 514 W. Harrison St. 8:30 p. m.
810	Plumbers, 180 W. Washington St.
843	Plumbers, 5212 S. Halsted St.
612	Plumbers, 1231 S. Chicago Ave.
297	Railway Carmen, 59th and Halsted.
1258	Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill.
1307	Railway Carmen, 52d and Robey.
884	Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
487	Roofe Spikers, 32nd Milwaukee Ave.
2	Teachers (Men), 315 Plymouth Ct., 20 p. m.
	Telegraphers, O. R. T. Court Chh., Atlantic Hotel.
111	Unemployed, 159 N. State St.
301	Watchmen (Stock Yards), 2749 S. Halsted St. 8 a. m.
	Local 259, A. C. W.—Meets every 2nd Friday, 1564 N. Robey.

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DR. RASNICK
DENTIST

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE, Business Manager
MORITZ J. LOEB, Editor

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

China on the March

From Canton to Peking the Chinese nation has risen against imperialism.

That we are learning, thru the unsatisfactory medium of capitalist press correspondents, of a great historical event—a drive for complete freedom from foreign capitalist dominations on the part of the largest single nation in the world—cannot be doubted.

The Peking government demands the disarming of all troops of the imperialist powers and the withdrawal of their gunboats, the students and workers of Shanghai, in a meeting where 50,000 assembled, adopt a resolution for a general and nation-wide strike if the murderers of their comrades are not punished, the Chinese seamen strike and tie up all foreign shipping.

The Chinese people, 443,000,000 strong, are on the march. Behind them stand the 100,000,000 workers and peasants of Soviet Russia.

Since the Russian revolution in 1917 there has been no event of such supreme importance to the hundreds of millions of enslaved colonial peoples and to the world's working class. We can, however, without any exaggeration, say that the beginning of the end of imperialism in the Far East is in sight.

The immediate question is:
Can the imperialist powers reconcile their bitter antagonisms and present a united military front to the Chinese liberation movement?

Is it to be peace in the Pacific or war?

The Rifian Advance

The Rifians are attacking the French expeditionary forces in Morocco along a sixty mile front as Premier Painleve arrives on a tour of inspection. The French have been forced out of a number of their strongholds and are evidently retreating in many sectors.

The remarks of Painleve, quoted in dispatches, shed much light on the attitude of French imperialism. He said:

"The day that the Rifians renounce their proclaimed intention of taking Fez and accept an honest peace with normal economic relations . . . France will be ready to make these enemies our collaborators."

This is quite clear to us and the sturdy fight the Rifians are putting up shows that they too are clear on the matter. It means that if the Rifians will surrender their country to the French exploiters "normal economic relations," that is, the unhampered robbery of them, will continue. They will be "allowed" to submit to any kind of servitude the French imperialists desire to enforce. This is what is meant by accepting the Rifians as "collaborators."

The Rifians have had plenty of experience with the concrete application of this policy, first by Spain and then by France. They are fed up with it and while probably having no knowledge of "the role of colonial peoples in final stage of capitalism" from the theoretical standpoint, they are damned good shots and have very definite ideas as to who the enemy is.

These hard riding, close shooting, Koran reading dark-skinned tribesmen are giving French imperialism the fight of its life and we are for them.

New Light on Centralia

The recent affidavit signed in behalf of the I. W. W. by two residents of Centralia, detailing the part played by Judge Wilson, who tried the defendants in the famous case, in the conspiracy of businessmen and the lumber barons preceding the raid on the I. W. W. hall, would, under ordinary circumstances, entitle the convicted men now in Walla Walla penitentiary to a new trial. But in the present state of affairs, with the lumber interests in control, only mass pressure can get results.

The affidavit states plainly that Judge Wilson openly invited violence against "radicals" and that "he expressed enmity for the I. W. W."

This was the man who administered "impartial" justice in the Montezano case to the workers who defended themselves and their hall from an armistice day mob led by chamber of commerce henchmen.

It is almost six years since the Centralia defendants were arrested. They have been in jail all of this time. In labor circles there has never been any doubt of their innocence; a labor jury selected by the Seattle labor movement attended the trial and branded it as a frame-up. The cases of these workers, legally under the jurisdiction of the state of Washington, is actually a case of national importance. The late President Harding evidently thought so because he made a special journey to Centralia and laid a wreath on the graves of the lumber trust tools whom his masters sent to their deaths.

Surely there is some way by which national interest can be aroused in and focused on this crime of Washington capitalism and these working class fighters released.

The signing of this affidavit indicates a revival of the effort on behalf of the Centralia defendants and the DAILY WORKER can be depended upon to give the campaign all the publicity possible.

Brookwood college is to have a class in discussion on the topic "The Labor Movement as a Career for Students."

This gives a valuable slant on the contribution of this institution, run by as choice a collection of mush-and-mill liberals as was ever collected on one spot, to labor thought. If there is one thing the labor movement does NOT need it is young men who are looking for careers.

The Landis award gang and their handpicked crew of union wreckers are on their last legs in Chicago. This is the meaning of the decision of the building trades unions to refuse to work with non-union workers furnished by the employment board of the bosses.

"Oil Industry Cheered By Drop in Crude Output"—Headline in capitalist press.

Capitalism has to sabotage its own productive machinery it appears.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

The Enslavement of China

By Wm. F. Dunne

ARTICLE V.

THE war of 1914 was brought to Asia and made a world war for two reasons:

1. Great Britain was determined to crush Germany—wipe her out as a great power. This could not be done without taking from Germany her colonial possessions.

2. Japan, quite aside from her interests as an ally of Great Britain, wanted to remove Germany—her most active, efficient and therefore, most dangerous commercial competitor. Germany's semi-military alliance with China gave Japan an additional incentive.

The conflict over fixing the blame for the beginning of hostilities in China has raged all over the world. Some authorities denounce Great Britain, others Japan. The truth is that it was a joint enterprise of two thieves who had to get rid of a poacher on their field of enterprise before they could settle the major question of which one should be supreme.

In view of the hostility of the British dominions towards the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the arrangement has always been a dangerous one for Great Britain. Only the emergency of the great war made it possible for the purposes of the alliance to be fulfilled without an inter-empire crisis.

Let us look at a few documents.

On August 24, at the time Japan came into the conflict—a correspondent urged in the London Times that British commercial interests should take advantage of every opportunity which may present itself for diverting German commerce to our advantage." (Quoted by Gilbert Reid in "China, Captive of Free," Page 45.)

BARON KATO, Japanese minister for foreign affairs, speaking in the Diet on September 4, said:

Early in August the British government asked the imperial government for assistance under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The Japanese government therefore resolved to comply with the British request, and if necessary to open hostilities against Germany.

K. K. Kawakami, himself a Japanese and defender of Japanese foreign policy, writing in the Atlantic Monthly for November, 1914, said:

What caused Downing Street to invite Japanese co-operation is not clearly known to the outside world. But the Japanese press is in all probability, right, when it says that Japan and England were obliged to

TWO weeks before Baron Kato had made the statement quoted above, the London Times had said:

It should be said at once that the Japanese intervention has not taken place without full consultation with Great Britain.

Five weeks later (September 25) the Times stated further:

We appealed to our ally in the terms of the treaty, and she has answered that appeal with the loyalty we have learned to expect of her. Japan had no desire to enter the war. She has done so, the emperor and his ministers tell us, BECAUSE SHE COULD NOT BREAK HER PROMISES. (Emphasis ours.)

BUT according to a diplomat, author of "The Fall of Tsingtao" under the pen name of Jefferson Jones, who was in Tokio at the time and in possession of the facts, Japan on August 2, told the British government that she was willing "to put in force the Anglo-Japanese alliance."

Five days later, August 7, the British ambassador in Tokio "handed to the foreign office at Tokio a request that Japan join in the European war."

So far the record shows that the opportunity to proceed against Germany in China was welcomed by both Great Britain and Japan. One was ready to ask aid; the other was waiting anxiously for the request, waiting anxiously that she asked to be asked.

BUT there are other references whose evidence is still stronger in support of the contention that the declaration of war on Germany by Japan and the seizure of German leased territory by military measures which violated every known rule of international law, was a joint conspiracy on the part of Great Britain and China, directed at both Germany and China.

K. K. Kawakami, himself a Japanese and defender of Japanese foreign policy, writing in the Atlantic Monthly for November, 1914, said:

What caused Downing Street to invite Japanese co-operation is not clearly known to the outside world. But the Japanese press is in all probability, right, when it says that Japan and England were obliged to

act promptly in order to frustrate the German scheme to transfer Kiaochow to the Chinese government before Germany was compelled to surrender it at the point of the sword. Had Germany succeeded in carrying out this scheme she would still have enjoyed, in virtue of Article Five of the Kiaochow convention of 1898, the privilege of securing in some future time "a more suitable territory" in China. This was exactly the condition which the allies did not want to see established in China. If, on the other hand, Germany was forced to abandon Kiaochow by the arbitrament of the sword, China would no longer be under obligation to "cede to Germany a more suitable place."

Let some of our readers get the mistaken impression from the last sentence quoted that Japan took Kiaochow so that China would be relieved of the necessity of ceding to Germany "a more suitable territory," in other words, that Great Britain and Japan went to war on Germany in China for China's good, let us see what Japan actually did.

To attack Tsingtao the Japanese landed troops at Lungkow—not a British or German but a Chinese port and marched them 150 miles across Shantung peninsula—Chinese territory.

Bodies of Japanese troops made detours, occupying cities and towns of the province wide of the direct line of march. Wherever they went, the Japanese assumed control of the country, means of communication, posts and telegraphs; and subjected the Chinese population to many hardships, indignities and deprivations, which were observed and reported by American and British missionaries in that region. (Thomas F. Millard, "Our Eastern Question," Page 107.)

Japan then, made war on China as well as on Germany; made war on a neutral power just as Germany did in the case of Belgium and in co-operation with the troops of the same government that made the violation of Belgian neutrality a pretext for war on Germany.

WRITING in the New Republic

March 3, 1920, John Dewey says: Japanese troops overran the province before they made any serious attempt to capture Tsingtao. It is only a slight exaggeration to say that they took the "Chinese" Tsinan before they took the German Tsingtao.

But why did Japan overrun Shantung province and seize Tsinan? Because Tsinan was the terminus of the Tsinan-Tsingtao railway.

We quote Millard again: Japan's seizure of the entire Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway was not a necessary military measure, as was pretended but was a POLITICAL move. The seeming acquiescence of Great Britain with this move gave it added importance. These considerations make this question very significant to China; and also significant to all foreign investments existing in China now, and those which may hope to get a legitimate foothold in China hereafter. (Emphasis in the original.)

GREAT BRITAIN had the single purpose of disposing of Germany permanently, as a rival in China and of wiping out the German empire. Japan cared nothing about crushing Germany in Europe nor did she feel an enmity towards Germany as a nation. We have referred before to the whole affair as a "cold blooded" plan conceived so far as Japan was concerned, without animosity towards anyone but China.

This is borne out by the manner in which the attack on the German fortifications at Tsingtao was conducted: From an Oriental standpoint the siege of Tsingtao will always stand out as remarkably free from hatred. During the operations, Japanese officers sent many messages in the Tsingtao garrison, wishing their German friends and former tutors luck and safety during the siege. They placed courtesy foremost, instead of indulging in recrimination such as usually goes on between the German and British officers and troops. General Kamio and his officers did not desire to humiliate the defeated German officers. The messages that were interchanged during the siege and after-

wards were couched in the most courteous language. (Jefferson Jones, "Fall of Tsingtao," Page 87.)

AS late as December 1, 1921, the seizure of Shantung was defended by K. K. Kawakami. Written at the time of the Washington conference and published later as part of "Japan's Pacific Policy," the article entitled "The Shantung Dispute," says:

To establish her claim to Kiaochow, China should not only have declared war, but should have taken it from Germany by force of arms. But as China was neither capable nor willing to drive Germany from Kiaochow, Japan had to undertake that task. Had China been actively engaged on the side of the allies, there might have been some force in the plea that she preferred to resume the Garment rights for herself. But China never did this. Japan and Great Britain attacked and took the German colony. China's hope for direct restitution of Kiaochow was totally destroyed when on May 20, 1920, the Berlin government notified Peking that by virtue of the Versailles treaty, Germany had renounced in favor of Japan all rights and interests. China was plainly told by Germany that she must negotiate with Japan if she wanted to recover those rights.

JAPAN had taken Germany's former leasehold by force and in violation of the elementary rights of the Chinese nation. Yet she was not satisfied and she would not be satisfied until the richest sections of Chinese territory were subjugated as Korea had been.

She proceeded to consolidate her new holdings and the manner in which she did it, without any hindrance from the champions of democracy in the western world is another interesting chapter—interesting to American workers because of the part played by the Wilson government as well as that played by the rising Chinese liberation movement of students, workers and peasants with which Japan came into conflict—a force with which she had not reckoned. The next article will deal with these events.

WEST VIRGINIA TAILOR STRIKE IS EXCEPTIONAL

American Women Fight Bravely for Rights

NEW YORK, June 11.—(FP)—A bitter fight of members of Journeymen Tailors' Union Local 350 against the National Woolen Mills of Parkersburg, West Virginia, is being brought to the attention of unionists all over the country.

Emmanuel Jacobs, general organizer of the tailors in New York, says that the company organized about 15 years ago and asked the union to organize its plant. For 15 years the business grew until the concern was worth \$1,600,000 and had retail stores in many cities.

An All American Strike Suddenly on January 24, 1925 the firm locked out the union and declared that those who wished to return would have to come back to an open shop. The remarkable thing about the lockout, which is now a strike, is that the majority of the workers are native Americans, 75 per cent of them women, Jacobs asserts, and they have remained out over 15 weeks without a single break in their ranks.

Strike benefits of \$6 to \$7 cannot support them but their solidarity is exemplary, Jacobs says. Even a severe injunction against picketing and all strike activities has not scared the workers.

College Training and Union Label

The president of the company committed suicide recently, during the strike and possibly because of it, according to the strikers. Strikers also say that the president's son returned from college with 100 per cent plus Americanism and open shop ideas which he immediately attempted to put into effect in the union shop.

The company is now sending out letters to its stores that it will have the label of the United Garment Workers on its clothes soon, Jacobs states. Work is being sent out from Parkersburg to Independent shops.

In Baltimore the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union refused to accept work from the National Woolen Mills because of the tailors' strike.

The Journeymen Tailors, Local No. 1, is conducting a vigorous organization campaign in New York. About 75 per cent of the tailors are Italians, so three Italian organizers are kept busy in addition to Jacobs.

MARTIAL LAW IN OKLAHOMA CITY AS UNION MINERS BATTLE SCABS AND IMPORTED COMPANY GUNMEN

(Special to The Daily Worker)
HENRYETTA, Okla., June 11.—The bitter and continuous warfare which for weeks has been going on between the rank and file members of the United Mine Workers who have been trying to organize the non-union miners, flared into open battle last night. As a result the town is under martial law with state troops patrolling the streets with fixed bayonets.

The union miners virtually took possession of the town after company gunmen had attempted to prevent non-union miners being solicited by union men to line up against the bosses. Andrew Melius, a scab, is known to be perhaps fatally injured and many others are hurt.

The troops of occupation are those of Company E of Okmulgee, called out after midnight when the town was in the hands of battling miners.

CHICAGO LABOR DEFENSE FORCES TO MEET FRIDAY

The Chicago conference for Labor Defense and Relief will meet Friday, June 12, (today) at Greek Workers' Hall, 722 Blue Island Ave., 8 p. m. sharp.

Arrangements will be made for a monster mass meeting to wind up the national conference of all Labor Defense organizations on June 28th. Temple Hall has been secured and Bishop William Montgomery Brown, Alexander Howatt and Scott Nearing, as well as William Z. Foster and C. E. Ruthenberg will be the speakers.

In addition there is the matter of getting full returns on the new defense coupons, just sent to all branches.

All delegates are expected to bring in the names, addresses and former military unit of all ex-service men in or friendly to our movement for the furtherance of the Crouch-Trumbull agitation. Settlements of all outstanding accounts are also urged.

Art Shields Will Address New York Worker Correspondents

NEW YORK.—Art Shields of the Federated Press will speak this Saturday evening June 13th at the meeting of New York Workers Correspondents at 108 East 14th street on the subject: "The Federated Press and How to Report Labor News." Admission is free. The class begins at seven o'clock.

Five thousand subs for Red Week. Red Week of June 15 to 21.

"MOTHER" BLOOR BLAZING RED TRAIL THRU MORMON TERRITORY

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 11.—Ella Reeve Bloor, veteran Communist, who is making a coast to coast tour in behalf of the DAILY WORKER arrived here yesterday and is to address a mass meeting tomorrow in the Labor Temple.

Comrade Bloor will be in Ogden on Friday and in Park Springs on Saturday.

NORWAY HOPES FOR U. S. AID IN ARCTIC SEARCH

OSLO, Norway, June 11.—Norwegian friends of Captain Roald Amundsen still were hopeful today that the United States will aid in the search in the polar region for the missing Amundsen-Ellsworth North Pole flyers.

There is a possibility a sea expedition may go north prepared to remain all winter in the Arctic and be equipped with sledges to search for Amundsen. It would be desirable that hydroplanes be included for reconnoitering.

This was brought out today in comment by the Norwegian newspaper Tidens, which discussed the refusal of Secretary of the Navy Wilbur to allow air craft to join the several relief expeditions.

Living Newspaper Composed by New York Young Workers

NEW YORK, June 11.—The Young Workers League of District New York has arranged a living newspaper for Friday June 12th at 105 Eldridge St., to begin at 8 p. m. sharp.

This is the first time in the country that any unit of the League has arranged such a rich educational program of Leninism. Below is a list of the articles that will be read.

Lenin and Imperialism, the National and Peasant Questions by Jack Stachel; Lenin and the Party by Will Herberg; Lenin and the Comintern by S. Don; Lenin and the Trade Unions by J. Rubin; Lenin the Russian Revolution by H. Fox; Lenin and the Youth by Herbert Zam. — Editor Herbert Zam.

All workers are invited to attend this reading of the living newspaper and to acquaint themselves with the teachings of the greatest leader of the World Revolution, with Leninism.

Every sub you get during Red Week of June 15 to 21 is a sub to "make another Communist."

10,000 JERSEY PAINTERS FIGHT AGAINST POISON

Spraying Machines and Bad Scaffolds to Go

By ARTHUR SHIELDS, (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK, June 11.—Ten thousand and union painters of New Jersey have launched a campaign against poisonous materials, the menace of the spraying machine and bad scaffolds.

The first health agreement is likely to be signed by District Council No. 15, comprising the painters in Bergen and Passaic counties and will be similar to agreements drafted by the health bureau and in force between the painters' union and the master painters' associations in New York City and Rochester.

Fight Against Spraying Machine.

The spraying machine must go, say the New Jersey painters. Abolition, not regulation, is the union's program in the advice of scientific experts of the health bureau who have shown that regulation of this mechanism does not in practice safeguard the painters. The spray machine, now coming into wider use, is used by employers to save labor on large-surface jobs. The paint is literally sprayed and the air is filled with flying particles of paint materials for many feet around the machine. In the case of lead paint it has been found that the air in the vicinity of the spraying machine contains 27 to 33 times as much lead as would poison a man.

An important phase of the present campaign is, the education of the

BURNED BODIES OF 17 MINERS BROUGHT FROM WRECKED WORKINGS

STURGIS, Ky.—Seventeen bodies of miners killed in the explosion which wrecked the shaft of the Kentucky Coal company's mine No. 9 were found at the four hundred foot level, more than a mile and a quarter back of the mouth of the shaft, and brought to the surface. The bodies were terribly burned.

An explosion in the same mine killed 62 men eight years ago.

union members in health and safety measures. Leaflets explain dangerous materials and symptoms of poisoning and union members receive forms for reporting accidents and suspicious work materials, as well as medical forms to be given to physicians to assist in proving an occupational disease. Workers are assisted in taking the practical steps needed to get what is coming to them under the compensation law and are specifically instructed that the New Jersey Occupational Disease law that went into effect July, 1924, allows certain compensation for lead, wood alcohol and benzol poisoning.

Monthly conferences are held between the workers' health bureau and the health committee of the New Jersey Painters' State conference. The New Jersey health campaign represents a union of industrial health experts and organized workers and promises substantial gains in health and safety for painters.

Heat Wave Hits London.

LONDON, June 11.—The heat wave which brought suffering to New York and other American cities last week descended on London today.

TELLS OF SHANGHAI CONSULAR BODY'S AUTOCRATIC BEHAVIOR BEFORE PRESENT STRIKE BEGAN

By SINBAD

SHANGHAI, China.—(By Mail)—The consular body of Shanghai has again felt the necessity for the sending of an urgent telegram to the diplomatic body of Peking informing it that "lives and property of foreigners" in Shanghai have again been endangered. The cause of this action according to the local newspapers is as follows:

A foreign launch was proceeding up the river Sunday night which was incidentally very dark. One of the Chinese gunboats challenged it, thinking it to be an opium runner. The boat ignored the command and attempted to proceed on its way. The crew of the gunboat convinced of its suspicious opened fire immediately with the result that the launch was well-riddled with bullets and one of the party on board, a Britisher, was wounded.

This was the incident which occasioned the alarm on the part of the local consular body.

There are several aspects of the case which it would be in order to mention here. In the first place it is obvious even to the novice on the question of military or naval law that the British launch was in the wrong. Since the Whangpoo river is, at least

nominal, Chinese territory, the Chinese gunboat had full jurisdiction over this area; hence, the launch should have arrested its course and declared its identity. Failing in this important measure the boat was, naturally, fired on with the resulting injury to one of the passengers.

Another interesting fact is that there are no less than 18 battleships, British, American, Japanese, Italian and French strewed up and down the river the presence of which makes any apprehension for the "safety of foreign lives and property" absurd.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT THE DAILY WORKER

JUNE 13, 1925.

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SECOND SECTION

This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

The Soviet Union and Great Britain - By George Chicherin

Extract from the Report on the Foreign Political Situation to the Third Congress of the Soviet Union.

We print below that portion of Comrade Chicherin's Foreign Political Report dealing with the relations of the Soviet Union to England.—Editor's Note.

The Combinations of the Great Powers.

EVERYWHERE, no matter where we look, in the last resort we encounter the chief combinations of world politics, that is, the world politics of the great powers which are stretching out their feelers in all directions, which are active in Poland, in our western neighboring states and in the whole of the Near and Far East. And here in these main combinations of world politics we can distinguish two categories, two important, one could say, antagonistic tendencies. The one category consists in the formation of a united front against us.

The combinations of the other kind consist in the efforts, arising out of the antagonism of the great powers and which seek to draw us into one or the other combinations of the capitalist states. For example, in France in the press and in the statements of statesmen in the period of Herriot government—of course not of Herriot himself—the following combination was contemplated: France against England, that is, France and Russia along with Poland and Japan against England, which latter on her part is allied with Germany. That was one of the recent combinations, while at the same time other combinations existed, for example, Germany along with us, etc.

In the complicated political situation in which we have to conduct our policy of peace, our policy of creating peaceable relations upon the basis of the right of determination of the peoples, we stand between these two categories of international combinations: united front against us, or attempts by means of this or that combination to make use of us and draw us over to one or the other side.

ONE must say, however, that in recent times the first of these categories has prevailed. In the recent political situation, in connection with the strengthening of reaction in the most important countries of the world, the setting up of a united front against us is the main theme. If in the Geneva league, which is in close touch with the press of nations, the league of nations is represented as a possible basis of a united front against us, it is only the continuation of that policy of combinations which during the last six months has filled the press of all the ruling great powers.

The chief role is still being played by England. England however, is closely connected with America. In cases where it is a question of the immediate interests of the United States, the latter comes forward with decisive declarations and speaks in a tone of command, as the deciding factor.

The Dawes plan, the results of which consist in the immediate domination of American capital over European conditions, is of so much interest to the American government that it threatens the European states with the withdrawal of its support in the event of the Dawes plan being threatened by the disunity of the European states. As after the world war the world's gold supplies have accumulated in the vaults of the American banks, that means that as America is the present chief creditor and also the only possible chief creditor of the

whole world in the future, it is quite clear that this threat of financial pressure can play a decisive role in international relations. If, however, American diplomacy, in some main questions which interest American capital, acts quite independently and in a decisive manner, in other cases of international daily life, where the minor questions of all countries are interwoven with one another and constitute the object of discussions, it is

in this direction, we must at any rate reckon with the existence of an exceedingly strong tendency to the creation of a united front against us. And we must say, that it is one thing to make reassuring declarations regarding the general principle of a boycott, or the creation of a united front against us, while practical politics is another thing. We should like to express the wish that the real political actions of the English government

Soviet Union is impossible so long as it does not cease its propaganda. That is another question. That is the literal repetition of the words of Lord Curzon when we met in Lausanne.

When I asked him what possibilities he saw of improving our relations, he replied that no better relations were possible, so long as we did not cease our propaganda. I then asked him:

"What is propaganda? We have a government which has an official apparatus and employees at its disposal. The government and its whole apparatus pledges not to carry on any propaganda. The government, however, cannot accept responsibility for what any private citizen may say. If a private citizen infringes the laws or the treaties, then he will be made responsible. We cannot however compel the Communist Party to cease to be a Communist Party. We cannot compel the members of the Communist Party to refrain from acting as Communists."

And Curzon replied to me:

If it means that it is here a question, not of a 100 per cent, but of a 50 per cent propaganda being conducted then the government of his majesty cannot negotiate in this respect.

The same idea is to be seen in the declaration of Chamberlain: "Cease conducting propaganda!"

WHAT is propaganda? We stand before the main question of our foreign political relations. Our government is prepared to accept and accept all the obligations bound up with international relations. If the English government proves that it is misusing our diplomatic connections, then we are prepared to agree to everything demanded of us in this respect.

If, however, we are told that all propaganda must cease in the Soviet Union, this is tantamount to demanding that the Communist Party shall cease to be a Communist Party. Here it is a question of whether we shall continue to exist or not. It concerns the main question of our relations with the capitalist world by which we are surrounded.

If Chamberlain says to us: "All propaganda must cease, the Communist Party shall cease to be a Communist Party," then we must answer: "Faites le, citoyen Chamberlain." "Do it, Citizen Chamberlain!"

YOU have already attempted it, but you did not succeed. What do you really want? War? You do not want war. You cannot want war. A fresh intervention? You have already tried that. What then do you want? You must understand that between England and ourselves, between the capitalist states and our state, a *modus vivendi* must be created. But in order to create a *modus vivendi*, the English government must adopt its former standpoint, that is to say, regulate the relations from government to government. The English government must abandon its present standpoint which consists in demanding that the Communist Party shall cease to be a Communist Party. Everything that is possible with regard to the government's policy, with regard to agreements, obligations of the government as regards the official apparatus, our government is prepared to undertake and will undertake.

On this basis concrete demands can be discussed and definite agreements arrived at. We may mention that when, in 1921, we concluded a temporary treaty with England, which today is the only valid treaty between us and England, we proposed to England that it should not limit her

(Continued on page 8)

Next Week: Story by Liam O'Flaherty

NEXT Saturday's magazine supplement of the DAILY WORKER will contain a short story from the gifted pen of Liam O'Flaherty, a young proletarian writer who has already won an international reputation thru his books and short stories.

FOUR of his books have been published within two years: *The Neighbor's Wife*; *The Black Soul*; *The Informer* and a collection of short stories. One of England's leading critics declared that he is one of the best five short story writers in the English language. One of those short stories, dealing with the civil war in Ireland, in which he fought on the side of the Republicans, is listed in the collection of the best short stories produced in Great Britain during 1923.

LIAM O'FLAHERTY led a colorful life, tho now only twenty-six years old. He left a little fishing village in the Arran Islands on the west coast of Ireland at an early age for college, where he was trained by the Jesuits for the propaganda mission. He is anything but grateful to his tutors as his writings show. After the official ending of the war, in which he participated with the Irish Guards, he went to South America and afterwards traveled thru the Near East landing in Smyrna when the Turks decided to kick out the Greeks. He jumped ship in Alexandria, Egypt, later on taking a "tramp" for Canada. While there he worked as a lumber jack, belonging to the I. W. W.

HE finally crossed the border into the United States, worked as a telephone messenger boy, dish washer in a restaurant, and helper in a powder factory. He jumped to South America again and after several months returned to Ireland where he participated in the war against the Free State in the Communist detachment of the Republican army.

WHEN the civil war ended he took to writing and after living precariously on "fish and chips" he made good and is now eating regular food. The magazine section of the DAILY WORKER is able to promise its readers articles and short stories from Liam O'Flaherty's pen from time to time.

England and English diplomacy which plays the most active and influential role.

England.

THE English foreign minister has officially declared that he was not, is not and will not be the initiator and originator of any plans of a united front against us. Nevertheless we find many indications in the world press and in the English press, that English influence is playing a role in creating that atmosphere of general hostility against us in which we have to work.

We have already mentioned that a deputation of conservatives approached the English government with the demand that relations be broken off with us. The conservative press states that the English foreign minister declared that England could not alone venture on a breach with the Soviet Union. If these words are rightly reported, this would suggest that England as a member of a united front, would be capable of severing relations with us. This means that influential conservative circles, which belong to that party which is in power, consider it important to support the idea of the united front against us.

Thus, whether this only represents a tendency within the conservative party, or whether we have to reckon with the possibility of government ac-

were in harmony with these declarations of the English minister.

MEANWHILE the official attitude of the English government towards us during the last few months has been vacillating. It has altered. At the commencement of the year, in that period when in a whole number of questions, as Morocco, Tunis, etc., England did not succeed in arriving at an understanding with the continental states, the official position of the English government was as follows: the Soviet government may propose negotiations, we are prepared to negotiate; the Soviet government may make proposals, we will examine these proposals.

We declared at that time: we are ready at any moment and with the greatest pleasure to commence and conduct these negotiations, we only want to know in which respect the treaty signed by MacDonald is acceptable for the new English government. They said to us: "Submit a proposal!" We, however, said: "There is the treaty, show us wherein it is acceptable and then we will know what proposals are possible." This however, was not done.

The Question of Propaganda.

THE present standpoint of the English foreign minister is somewhat different. He says, that the establishment of friendly relations with the

The Trial of the Communist Party of Roumania

By M. RADU (Bucharest).

ON the 28th of April there commenced before the military court of Bucharest, the monster trial of the Communist Party of Roumania. The atmosphere in which this great political trial is taking place is characterized by the increased intensity of the domestic and foreign political situation and the economic crisis, by an unrestrained persecution of the labor movement, of the subject nationalities and of the peasantry of the country.

The events in Bulgaria have frightened the Roumanian boyars and the financial oligarchy. The organs of the government and also of the bourgeois opposition are raising a great outcry against the "approaching danger of a Bolshevik putch," and are calling upon the government to learn a lesson from Zankov. The state of siege prevailing in Bessarabia and in the southern and western border districts has been rendered still more severe by fresh measures on the part of the military and the secret police. The Danube flotilla and numerous air squadrons have been mobilized, considerable bodies of troops have been concentrated in Dobrudsha and in Bessarabia, and the few remnants which still existed of the right of combination and to hold meetings have been abolished.

DURING the last few months the pressure upon the nationalities has been redoubled; the schools and the cultural associations of the peoples living in Siebenburgen, Bessarabia, and in Bucovina have been closed, and in the best cases replaced by Roumanian institutions, while the teaching staffs have been driven out. The educational act which has been just passed by parliament, deprives the national minorities of all possibility of being taught their mother tongue. The subject nationalities have not the slightest chance of exercising any political rights. The discontent among the nationalities is, therefore, constantly increasing.

Owing to the corruption prevailing in the distribution of the land in old Roumania and the revision of the rights to the soil already acquired in Bessarabia, as well as the systematic requisitioning of corn, in spite of the prevailing bread shortage, the indignation of the peasantry against the tyranny of the boyars is assuming more and more visible forms. In numerous localities peasant revolts have broken out which could only be quelled with the aid of considerable reinforcements of gendarmes and military detachments.

A general economic crisis completes this picture of the arbitrary regime of Bratiannu. Agricultural production shows a constant decline, which reveals itself in a serious shortage in the bread supply for the whole population, and in the introduction of breadless days. All attempts on the part of the government to create a favorable foreign trade balance have been rendered illusory by a general crisis of production. The government has also failed to obtain foreign credits for the restoration of industrial undertakings. Under such circumstances, whole branches of industry are at a complete standstill. Unemployment already embraces 55 per cent of the working class, that is 155,000 workers. A 40 per cent decline in the standard of living and constant attempts on the part of the employers to abolish the eight-hour day and to introduce piece work further characterize the situation of the working class.

THE government, on its part, is hastening to aid the capitalist exploiters by a number of anti-labor laws. For the past eighteen months the government has been conducting an uninterrupted campaign of persecution against all organizations of the working class.

Of all the political parties of Roumania the Communist Party has been the only one to raise its voice on behalf of the right to self-determination of the subject nationalities, up to complete separation from the ruling state, and to point out to the suppressed masses of Bessarabia, Siebenburgen and Bucovina the only possible way to emancipation, which consists in the abolition of the present regime and in the setting up of a workers' and peasants' government of Roumania and the establishment of a Federation of Soviet Republics of the Balkans. The Bratiannu government replied to this attitude of the C. P. of Roumania with an indescribable campaign of terror, with mass arrests and the proclamation of martial law throughout the greater part of the country. With the establishment of martial law, the C. P. of Roumania was rendered illegal.

DURING the height of the terror, the Communist Party was confronted with the task of adapting its organizations to the altered conditions without losing contact with the broad masses of the workers, but especially with the suppressed nationalities and the landless peasants. The C. P. of Roumania considered it its duty, more than ever before, to tear the mask from the face of the gov-

ernment of boyar despotism and on every occasion when the nationality question came to the front, to give unreserved expression to its standpoint. This was the case in December last year, on the occasion of the congress of the Hungarian minority party which took place in Brasov, when the Communist Party exposed to the broad working masses of the Hungarian minority, that shameful political bargaining which the Hungarian big landowners and big industrialists were carrying on in the name of the Hungarian population of Roumania, for the mess of pottage of shameless concessions at the cost of the working masses.

The government of terror reacted to this campaign of enlightenment of the C. P. of Roumania with fresh persecutions and mass arrests, the like of which had never been seen since the suppression of the great general strike in 1926. The closing of trade union branches, the confiscation of the organs of the unitarian trade unions, imprisonment and cruel ill-treatment of close on 1,500 workers—these were "the measures for maintaining law and order."

THE inquisitorial "methods of extermination," which even put medieval torturings in the shade, the "disciplining" of the imprisoned by confining them for weeks in concrete cells, about the size of a cupboard with a small hole for ventilation, compelled the arrested comrades to enter upon a hunger-strike as a protest against their unlawful arrest and barbarous ill-treatment. After a 30 to 40 days' hunger-strike, which almost resulted in the death of the imprisoned comrades, the authorities, under the pressure of the hunger-strike and the general indignation of the public, were compelled to free the prisoners one by one, with the exception of 30 comrades who are still kept under arrest.

It was under such conditions that the Roumanian government hastened to stage a monster trial of the C. P. of Roumania, and in so doing made special use of the recent political events in the Balkans. The essence of the "accusation" which is brought against the Communist Party of Roumania is based upon the latter's attitude regarding the Bessarabian question. In view of the approaching conference of the little entente in Bucharest, where the basis of an "anti-Bolshevik bloc" under the patronage of English imperialism is to be created, the Bratiannu government is endeavoring hand in hand with Zankov, by shameful sentences to make it ap-

pear as if it were necessary to suppress every movement for freedom in its own country and to justify such suppression in the neighboring countries. This is the purpose of the monster trial which is to put a legal stamp upon the unconstitutional outlawing of the C. P. of Roumania and the other proletarian organizations. At the commencement of the trial the building of the military court of the Bucharest army corps was surrounded by strong military forces, and in the court itself troops were stationed with machine guns and fixed bayonets.

IN the trial there are 70 accused, 57 of whom are before the court. More than 400 people were proposed as witnesses, among them the Prime Minister Bratiannu, the late ministers, Tranku-Jassi and Argetojanu and other familiar names in the political life of Roumania. Further, Henri Barbusse, Monmousseau, Smeral, Serati, Ekaterina Arbore-Ralli, Clara Zetkin, Cachin, Sadoul, Blasco Ibanez and others. The accused demanded that foreign lawyers be allowed to come and defend them, and also that they be allowed to speak their own language at the trial. The court, after long discussion, granted the last request.

Comrade Dr. Egon Schonhof, a lawyer who had come from Vienna, was refused the right to act as defender on the ground that he is not a Roumanian citizen and not a member of the bar of Bucharest. He was afterwards given permission to defend, but was arrested on the very next day, held under arrest for six days and shamefully treated, and finally expelled and conducted to the frontier.

IT was characteristic of the court that on the conclusion of the first day of proceedings it declared that all accused who were still at liberty should be arrested; whereupon all the accused entered on a hunger-strike. The defense raised the objection that scarcely 10 per cent of all the witnesses who had been summoned had appeared, and therefore demanded the adjournment of the proceedings on account of insufficient evidence. The court overrode the objection; nevertheless on the second day of the proceedings it had to acquit six of the accused comrades as nothing could be proved against them. The trial is still going on and will, in all probability, in view of the imposing mass of "evidence" brought forward by the prosecution, still last some weeks. It will serve as a model for other Balkan States.



LETTERS FROM OUR READERS



To the DAILY WORKER: Reading the Sunday Times, I came across a letter written to an American Red Cross nurse, from a friend of hers in Soviet Russia. The letter is headed: "Cry of Anguish from Soviet Russia." The Red Cross nurse relates the life and the letter of her friend in a very pitiful fashion. She met her friend in Poland in one of the hospitals during the previous war, working as a Red Cross nurse.

She was then a young and happy girl coming from a bourgeois family. The revolution broke out. The Reds took over power. And the brutal red Bolsheviks slaughtered her family, arrested her, and made her toil and now she is broken down in health, unable to maintain life, and is asking for aid.

Then she closes her letter by saying that when she heard in Madison Square Garden, the innocent little voices of our free American children chanting a praise for Soviet Russia, her heart filled with sorrow and she shed bitter tears. And she quotes, if the innocent little children would only know the truth of the cruel and brutal Soviet regime, the thousands of innocent little children slaughtered and the suffering and oppression of the Russian people under the rule of the Soviets, then and only then could we save the free American children from the red plague.

To my understanding a letter of this kind will not weaken the faith of the thousands of American workers towards the only free Soviet republic. Russia is the only country in the world that cares for the proletarian children, physically and morally, and in every way in trying to work out the best system possible as how to bring up the Russian youth.

You know well enough, kind hearted nurse, that your cry for the poor innocent Russian children being slaughtered is in vain.

If you are so good and kind hearted why not better cry for the free American children, toiling in the cotton fields, mills and mines, the canning industries of the north. The hundreds of little children dying of disease due to the lack of care. Cry for the free American youth that were slaughtered in the previous war for democracy. And then kind hearted nurse, if you have enough tears left, cry for the international suffering and struggling toiling masses all over the world. Why not cry for the Chinese orphaned children, their fathers being killed when they dared to ask for a better livelihood, for the oppressed and struggling Bulgarian peasants and workers. And for the thousands of workers that were slaughtered in the time of the French revolution, to save the noble and capitalistic god of yours. Free Russia is the Statue of Liberty, her torch shines bright, and

high for the workers all over the world to follow in her footsteps.—Comrade Gertrude Pincus.

To the DAILY WORKER: I have been receiving the five copies of the DAILY WORKER for the last week past and have been scattering them among the working men, but have not sold any or been able to get any subs as yet, but I think I will soon. It looks scares some working men. It is like throwing a large piece of bread down among a small lot or a lot of little chickens, it scares them until the older ones picks in smaller chunks.

But after they once get started to read the truth they then take right abold and are anxious for more and more.

Yet there is a great number of people who say, "Well, I think our government is getting about as rotten as it can get to be, yet, before we change we want something better, before we tear down what we have and will ask what the Communists are offering to take its place."

They ask what kind of a financial system do they offer and what protection against the big banking interests.

First, I have suggested that we put our money on a paper basis at \$500 per capita, then compel all banks to call in all existing paper and pay them in full legal tender greenback

as gold. Then when every cent of this fake money is in, then our government pay off all her banks at the price the banks paid the government for the bonds and stop all interest. Make a penalty, any person or persons to offer to discount our money would mean forfeiture of claims against the government. The next thing would be to establish a central bank in every state in the union and branch banks in every community and loan money, like the postal system, at cost of clerk hire. This makes it unlawful for any person or persons to loan money in competition with the government. Make it so any person starting to farm or other business could borrow up to \$5,000, but should be safely guarded by a board of directors residing in the county where loan is to be made.

All directors to be elected by vote of people of each banking district and it be a law where an enterprise requiring over \$5,000 must be operated by the government in the interest of the whole people and let it be law that a man must be one who occupies land and cultivates the soil before he can get a loan. He must do the labor himself and should he hire any part of the work by other person or persons he is disqualified. He must do real labor himself and such other measures as would make it safe for the worker.—Theodore Pierce, Boise, Idaho.

Pittsburg Steel vs. Human Freedom

Fred H. Merrick

IF we would understand the big struggles in human society a knowledge of the economic forces is the magic key that unlocks the door of understanding. It is this knowledge which explains the mystery of millions of human beings starving, hundreds of thousands brutalized by silent repression of every human emotion in the concrete graves of "model" prisons, the lynching of the Negro, the terrorism of the K. K. K., the prostitution of the "independent" press in the richest country in the world where the productive capacity of the labor units comprising the industrial army of 25 million robots is relatively greater than any other part of the world and far greater than at any other time in history and in a land which boasts of "democracy" and professes to maintain a status of "equality" for all its enormous population scattered over the face of a great continent.

The Economics of Pittsburgh.
ONE of the blunders of the superficial and uneconomic observer of the Pittsburgh district has been the invariable approach from the angle of steel. Those who have no training as economic students are blinded by the sensations created by the spectacular and thrilling flash and glare of the open hearth furnaces on the black screen of Pittsburgh's night sky. They come and look and leave with only one word upon their lips—"Steel."

To the economist and the tolling wage slave whose lives have been spent in the smoky, murky, sweaty industrial hell called "Pittsburgh," an entirely different word epitomizes the economic foundation upon which the stage of the romance of steel has been erected. That word is "coal." To many this may seem a distinction without a difference. Such is not the case. In the difference between these words lies the difference between "organized labor" and the "open shop," a difference so great that the political reflex of this economic situation marks the administration of the political institutions of Western Pennsylvania as a district separate and apart from the rest of the United States. Here the dilettante and the pseudo political economist come to gasp and marvel at the "amazing and cruel abuse of our great democratic institutions" by ignorant tools of Judge Gary and the charming Mr. Mellon.

A serious investigation of the monstrous brutalities of the courts, police and state constabulary in Western Pennsylvania will disclose the fact that there is nothing strange about it all. This treatment of the workers is absolutely necessary to keep them in that degree of subjection necessary to a smooth and profitable and capi-

talistic method of production in an industry known as a "continuous process" one, such as steel is. The only alternative to this would be the democratic organization of the steel industry under the ownership control and administration of the workers organized into a great industrial union, provided there was no hostile political institution to interfere with the workers' administration of the industry. Hence it is pure sea-foam for us to "protest" against this greater degree of oppression in the Pittsburgh district as long as the economic cause for oppression remains. The capitalist owners of "steel" must make a profit off of the sweat and bones of the steel workers if they are to remain capitalists and not become workers. The workers' object to this and attempt to rebel. The capitalists, as capitalists, must meet this with sufficient force to crush it. Due to numerous factors this requires the exercise of greater force than in most other parts of the United States and therefore makes the political agents of the Steel Corporation look relatively worse than the political puppets of the other industrial lords of America.

King Coal as a Factor.
THE "flying" of Pittsburgh as the greatest steel center on this planet was the result of the natural deposits of a peculiarly suitable vein of coal in this locality. Without this juxtaposition of coal adjacent to Pittsburgh's industrial canal—the Monongahela river, Pittsburgh would never have become a steel city nor grown to any size whatever. Therefore the key to Pittsburgh's labor problem must be sought in the coal mining industry of this district.

The beginning of mining along the banks of the "Mon" was so long ago and so modest and at a time when only pioneers and primitive men participated that a spirit of crude, pioneer-front democracy grew up among these coal miners which manifested itself repeatedly in organization along class lines. This had become a tradition around Pittsburgh long before the organization of the U. S. Steel corporation. Large numbers of the stronger miners naturally drifted into the steel industry and became the natural leaders of the workers in the evolution of that industry. Their inclination towards industrial independence manifested itself in the organization of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. This union met its Waterloo in the almost successful rebellion of the homestead strike when for the first time in American history workers seized and defended by force of arms a great capitalist industrial property as their own property, by right of creation. From that date armed

guards continually patrol all the great steel mills of the Pittsburgh district and admission of visitors is next to impossible as an acknowledgment of the irrepressible class struggle between steel manufacturer and steel worker. From that date began a systematic and ceaseless campaign to establish the "open shop" thruout this district. Elaborate espionage systems were permanently organized, thousands of stool pigeons employed and corruption of labor leaders on a grand scale became the customary practice in the industrial life of Pittsburgh. Today all this is considered just as legitimate as banking the profits of the steel mills.

The Black Cloud of Union Miners.
BUT there was always the menace of a black cloud of unionism threatening the plans of the steel "open shoppers," and this was the union coal miner. Buried in the bowels of the earth, at his work, or living his colorless life in a numbered company house under the shadow of the elaborate company store, with seldom even a movie to distract his attention from the realism of the stark class struggle, the U. M. W. of A. became his church, the local meeting his prayer meeting and unionism his religion with the operator as the devil and the union organizer as his patron saint.

The "brains" of steel long ago recognized this menace and almost coincident with the Homestead strike H. C. Frick moved upon Fayette county and destroyed the last vestige of unionism among the Connellsville coke miners who supplied the coke necessary in the production of steel. It was not so easy, however, to destroy the union in the immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh. The miners could not be herded together in one factory group and the evolution of coal mining was necessarily so slow that the small operator often found it a distinct advantage to have a contract with the union and thus keep up competition with the larger operators who rapidly metamorphosed into subsidiaries of all the big steel companies, including the "independents" and the Youngstown group. Steel companies who did not at least indirectly, own coal mines to feed their furnaces were quite out of style. Thus Frick and the leading steel magnates most logically became the bitter foes of the union miner.

AS time went on this grew more serious. The union miner out of intense conviction could always be counted upon to give liberally of his money and his efforts to defend any victims of persecution in the cause of unionism and again and again struggling "craft" unions and their leaders on the precipice of dissolu-

tion were saved by the timely help of the militant Pittsburgh coal miner. In more recent years the costly strike of 1922 demonstrated even to Andrew Mellon, the spiritual heir of Frick, the Southwestern Pennsylvania coal miner was a power to be reckoned with. At that time the powerful Mellon group entrenched in the Pittsburgh Coal company suffered the most humiliating defeat in their entire career being compelled, after segregating themselves from their weaker colleagues, and defiantly boasting they would never "sign," to march up and write their names on the dotted line. The Mellons blamed three groups for their defeat and swore not simply to get vulgar revenge but to remove these obstacles to the "open shop" in Pittsburgh.

The first of this group were the "independents" led by John S. Bell, a millionaire banker and coal operator who with a group of smaller fry signed up with the union compelling the Pittsburgh Coal company to come in. Just a few weeks ago Bell paid for his class scabbery with his financial life blood. Three banks he controlled were found "unsound" and he quickly disgorged with large and juicy coal properties he was attempting unsuccessfully to swallow.

The second group were "regular" district officials of District 5, U. M. W. of A. whom the Pittsburgh Coal company claim were "unfair and who have been trailed for months recently by U. S. treasury agents in an effort to catch them in income tax irregularities."

Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference.
THE fourth group were at the time considered a joke—"just a bunch of nuts." It however, developed that this group was the most dangerous of all. Starting with a capital of \$15, a handful of Pittsburgh trade unionists conceived of the idea, while the 1922 strike was still on, of raising enough help to keep up the fight in only a few "key" mining camps and by this strategy hold the mass of the miners in line under the leadership of these few important mines. This was necessary as the officials of the union were not giving out relief and the resources of the "nuts" was too limited to help many miners. Naturally, they picked the camps where the miners were most militant. Going from house to house in the working class districts of Pittsburgh, facing ridicule, suspicion and abuse, "The Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference," raised \$15,000, in food, clothes and money. This modest sum was the stabilizing force in strategic camps of the Pittsburgh Coal company in the closing days of the 1922 strike.

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The Canadian Wheat Pools

By Maurice Spector

AT the present time the annual membership drive is going on in the three western prairie provinces of the Dominion of Canada for the wheat pools.

The co-operative movement in Canada, as in the United States, is for obvious reasons (large-scale mass capitalist production and distribution, relatively higher living standard of skilled workers, backwardness of labor movement, etc.), very backward. There is only one flourishing co-operative, and that is among the miners in Sydney, Nova Scotia. But there are a number of farmers' organizations which carry on commodity marketing co-operation.

DURING the world war, two bodies were created to handle the marketing of Canadian grain. One was the "Wheat Export company," which acted as purchasing agents for the British government and the allied powers, and the other was "Board of Grain Supervisors," made up of members of the Winnipeg stock exchange and representatives of the farmers and the dominion government and which fixed prices. By this machinery

the whole of the 1917 and 1918 crops was marketed.

The war-time wheat board (Wheat Export company) remained in existence till July, 1919, in the spring of which year the allied imperialists announced that they would not take the 1919 crops. A post-war wheat board was therefore formed in July, 1919, to market the crop, which it did by: (a) controlling the internal price of flour, and (b) subordinating the machinery of the Winnipeg grain exchange to its rulings. The crops of 1920, 1921 and 1922, however, were handled thru the ordinary channels of trade.

THESE latter are the farmers' co-operative organizations—the "United Grain Growers" (in Manitoba and Alberta), the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company which operates local and terminal elevators. These either buy outright from their members or sell on commission.

The great price slump in 1920 drew from the farmers a demand that the wheat board should continue to function. To this the government refused to accede, and as a result the farmers were compelled to turn to voluntary efforts, forming three pools in 1924.

The stages of the formation of these pools were as follows: In 1921, a committee of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company reported in favor of a voluntary pool, while the "Council of Agriculture" demanded a government board. In 1922 the government refused such a board on the ground that it was "ultra vires" of federal power in "normal times," and referred the matter to the provincial authorities. The legislatures of Alberta and Saskatchewan immediately passed enabling legislation, but in Manitoba the bill of the Bracken (farmer) government for a board was defeated.

In 1923, a drive to secure farmers' signatures to a voluntary pool was energetically launched representing 50 per cent of the acreage of Alberta. The pool was started in October of that year and was later on able to report marketing 34 million bushels at an average price of \$1.03 per bushel, two cents per bushel averaging expenses and reserve. In 1924 a central selling agency was started for the three provincial pools with one sales manager at Winnipeg and another at Vancouver. As a result, at least half of the wheat crop of 1924 was market-

ed by the farmers themselves, which means by some 85,000 farmers, representing ten million acres of wheatland.

THE pool is based on the contract system practiced by the Danish dairy farmers and the California fruit growers. The contract the farmer signs runs for five years, till 1927. A member breaking the contract is liable to 25 cents per bushel damages. Some advantages of the pool are that the farmer does not have to sell immediately after harvest under pressure of creditors and that by orderly feeding of the market there is more likelihood of obtaining a higher price than by individualist marketing.

As a step forward in the direction of co-operative organization this wheat pool is to be welcomed. It has obvious advantages over the old way of marketing. But wheat pool co-operation is an environment of finance-capitalist monopoly and subject to all sabotage of capitalist forces, has all the limitations of co-operation under capitalism in general. The wheat pool will be of service to the farmers only if it does not raise in them the illusion that this is the solution of such agrarian crises as they have in recent years so acutely experienced.

MASTERS AND SLAVES (A Story)

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

NICKLES and Joe Vavas, migratory workers, meet under a freight train while beating their way west. They get off at Colorado Springs. Joe Vavas is a barber by trade, and Nickles has no fixed trade. In Colorado Springs Vavas buys second-hand clothes for the two of them and they go to look for jobs. Vavas gets a job as a barber. Nickles manages to get work as a footman at Broadmoor, the mansion of the Broidins. His work is constant drudgery. Vavas is class conscious, and Nickles is not, but they are staunch friends nevertheless. An attachment springs up between Nickles and Marguerite, the maid at the Broadmoor mansion. One day Joe Vavas tells Nickles and Marguerite that a barbers' union has been formed to fight against the intolerable conditions. Joe Vavas has formed the union with the help of William who is an American by birth and not an immigrant like Joe. The younger elements in the union, led by Joe and William force a strike against the bosses. The strike is won by the barbers, but the union delegate from Denver sells out at the last moment, and the strikers are deprived of most of the fruits of their victory. As a result of the fight of the workers the ku klux klan of Colorado Springs holds an initiation ceremony. They swear to exterminate the Reds. Mr. Broidin takes part in the ceremony. He desires Marguerite the young servant, and makes love to her, which enrages Nickles. Gradually Nickles is becoming more and more receptive to the ideas of Joe Vavas who is a Communist. The Broidins are more and more tyrannical. A Christian Science service is held at the Broadmoor mansion. At the ceremony the poet who officiates delivers an oration full of the clap-trap of the master class. All this spiritual bunk does not prevent the guests from devouring a great quantity of food after the services are over. This means more work for the servants who are overburdened as it is. Now go on with the story.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

CHAPTER XIV.

IT was unbearably hot. The last day of August overwhelmed the poor, tired earth with fiery beams as if wanting to pour out its last remaining heat.

The Broidin family arranged an outing. They invited their most intimate acquaintances to this outing to spend the day by the cool, windy lake.

For Nickles, John, and Marguerite it meant that they would have to drag the tables with all that was on them for half a mile to the lake, and then to carry them back again.

The hosts as well as the guests put on bathing suits. They sat under great umbrellas. From time to time they would jump into the water and then lie down again in the shade.

John and Nickles dragged the tables in their regulation dress coats. The sweat soaked their clothing, their white collars became crumpled.

When they came back from waiting at table they looked as if they had taken a dip in the lake in their clothes. They almost melted in the heat of the sun.

And they had to repeat this painful performance three times. Nickles listened to the conversation of the ladies and gentlemen:

"It was really a nice day."

"For all we care, the sun can be as hot as it wants."

"I wasn't hot."

"It was a swell idea."

"The water is so fine and cool."

"And the shade is very inviting."

"We've fooled the sun all right."

"We ought to have this again."

Nickles thot different.

Mr. Broidin contemplated his wife and the rest of the females.

In their bathing suits they looked even more withered. Their shrivelled breasts and skinny legs were far from enticing.

When Marguerite came to help John and Nickles, Mr. Broidin pictured her in a bathing suit and (again in his imagination) he took delight in her hard, round breasts, the seductive form and well-shaped hips.

His blood seethed.

He thot that perhaps the cold water would cool off the heat. But he found it impossible to still his desire.

He shut his eyes. He dreamed that he was close to Marguerite. He became enraged:

"A servant girl!"

Suddenly that fact calmed him completely.

With a servant girl it's all right to do anything.

Again he felt the master.

He was conscious of the fact that he was Mr. Broidin. Owner of a big fortune. To whom everything is permitted. Especially with regard to a servant girl.

"I'll pay her. Yes sir . . . I'll even make her happy."

He had his camera brot.

He formulated a real plan of war.

He took a few pictures. Photographed the bathing women. And then he hid the camera behind a bush.

WHEN Mr. and Mrs. Broidin were left alone they went to the work-room. There was such a room in the house. In fact, Mr. and Mrs. Broidin also worked. Yes, indeed, they worked. They clipped out of the "New York Herald" and the "Springs Paper" (from the "Society" columns) all notices relating to the Broidin family as well as the list of names of those participating in the affairs of their acquaintances. They followed up carefully all those who performed at these affairs, and they also clipped the speeches of the great English statesman-relative, altho they did not read them.

All this was extremely difficult and exhausting work. And that is why the holy of holies where this work was performed merited justly the name "work-room."

As we already know, the library served an entirely different purpose. We need only repeat that the chief thing was to keep the books from getting dusty. The delicate work of dusting was assigned to Nickles and Marguerite. But putting the books in order was not their affair. Nor was that considered an important matter. It didn't bother Mr. or Mrs. Broidin that, for example, a study on Cellini was at one end of the library, and a book on North-Italian sculpture at the other end. A reference book on China porcelain on the top shelf, another on the same subject on the lowest shelf. There was a catalogue, it is true, but this was an inheritance from the grandfather.

As no one read the books the catalogue was altogether superfluous.

Mrs. and Mr. Broidin were in the work-room, as mentioned above.

The papers had been looked thru, and they sat opposite each other silent.

"It takes a long time to get dark"—Broidin said.

"Do you think so?"—asked the wife.

Silence again.

Mr. Broidin looked out again and again at the sky which was still light.

"It was a beautiful day"—said the wife.

"Yes"—the husband answered with a bored expression.

He waited.

The last hour of twilight seemed very long to him.

Silence.

The wife told him what the guests had said that day. Broidin thot that it was enuf to have heard that nonsense once.

He was bored to death.

He waits. Waits.

"Shall I put on the lights?"

"As you wish."

They sit for a while longer in the dark.

"It is still light outside"—Broidin observed.

He waits. Waits. Waits.

And this waiting is terrible. His restless hands grow stiff, his lips dry.

The wife puts on the light.

Broidin, with a start that was all prepared:

"Ah, the camera . . . I forgot it at the lake . . ."

"I'll ring for Marguerite."

She presses the button three times.

The girl comes in abashed.

"The camera . . . at the lake . . ."—Broidin says to the girl.

He knows well enuf that Marguerite would not find it.

After a short pause, the wife:

"I am tired . . ."

"Go to bed . . . I'm coming directly, I'm only going out for a little walk."

The wife goes to the bed-room, the husband to the lake.

BROIDIN comes up to the girl.

All around is black.

Marguerite stares at him in horror:

"I can't find it."

"Maybe it's over there, among the bushes"—the man says.

The girl goes there. The man follows her. He makes believe that he is looking for the camera.

He bends over the girl. Marguerite shrinks back. How beautiful is a trembling body of a maiden.

The man reaches for Marguerite's breasts. The young, firm breasts.

He throws his arms around her. The arms of steel.

Marguerite is in his power. A faint cry.

"Nickles!"

"Quiet!"—comes the man's command, harsh, short, decisive.

Marguerite defends herself.

"Nickles!"—but this time it is hardly audible.

"Shut up!"—the man orders her in muffled, angry tone.

He drags the girl along . . . To where there is little light . . .

"Hurry, hurry!"—he commands fiercely.

The man is strong . . . He is the master.

Marguerite has no time for reaction . . . Broidin's terrific strength weakens her, breaks her resistance . . .

Broidin is not gentle. He bites, strikes, pinches her, like a madman . . .

He is the master.

She is the servant.

Broidin presses Marguerite to himself.

The quivering body.

Takes it.

The body.

Entirely.

All is black.

He sees nothing, only feels the fragrant body fresh with dew.

"Quick! Quick!"

Oh yes, the camera.

Marguerite arranges her dress, her hair.

Nickles?

She will tell him all about it.

He had thrown himself upon her . . . He only wanted her body. He hadn't spoken a word to her. Hadn't stroked her once. She won't tell about that.

Oppressive heat. New moon.

The wife is already snoring.

The husband lies down beside her. A few minutes pass. And he is also asleep. Deep. Healthy. In blissful satiation.

Marguerite does not sleep.

She tosses on the bed.

The night is deep black.

If Nickles knew it!

She didn't go to tell him.

Nickles is polishing the table service.

Today again the mountain won't disappear.

CHAPTER XV.

COLORADO SPRINGS was no longer that invincible citadel of the bosses which it had been only a few months before. The strike of the barbers let loose great discontent. The very fact alone of a strike exercised a great influence upon all the workers in Springs, for it proved that it depended entirely upon the will of the workers themselves whether they would tolerate in silence the dictatorship of the bosses.

The barbers were followed by the automobile workers, then the street construction workers, the masons, the carpenters, the transport workers. In

of the Working Class)

-:-

By John Lassen

branches of industry they did not even need
like. The time was favorable. A boom!
day of idleness meant a considerable loss
e bosses.

trade union movement became stronger.
had come so unexpectedly that the small local
trial barons had no time for defense.

s was a rare case where the workers were
es to make the surprise-attack.

t the end of the summer meant also a counter-
ive of the bosses.

ides, the demands of the workers were unbeli-
moderate. In almost no trade was there
and for the eight-hour day. And the demand
ages was also low. It was lower than the
s paid in other cities.

d no the bosses were not in any too great a
to bestir themselves.

ie thing must be thoroly settled"—declared
uilding contractor who owned six houses on
Peak avenue, one the most exclusive neigh-
oods.

it wasn't such a bad slogan.

y the smaller business men waited.

ey knew that the fire had not blazed in vain
summer night on Pikes Peak.

great hope was: Ku klux klan.

or a whole month nothing was heard from it.
en suddenly the klansmen appeared unex-
dly at a burial.

ey laid six roses on the grave. The mourners
that the klansmen would disappear again,
he hood with the death's head began to speak:
ere, at your grave we vow that we will not
before the extortions of the organized work-
lass. If the government does not feel inclined
t an end to this madness which prevents the
ving citizen from getting the full value out of
erity, we'll get order oprselves."

ise silence.

a hoods disappeared.

e next day the "Springs Paper" heralded to
itizens the news that the benevolent eyes of
u klux klan were once more watching over
And it also stressed this by means of a big
on.

a business men rubbed their hands with satis-
on.

e hotel-keeper refused his hall to the mason's

meant new hardships for the workers. A

hall-keepers broke their leases themselves,
s were intimidated by secret threats.

e hall-keeper had his house burned. This
ed great indignation. A few people demand-
at an investigation be started. The demand
complied with, but the investigation brot no
ta.

e fire did not intimidate the workers. The
meeting was even better attended.

ereupon the ku klux klan called a big recruit-
meeting in the City Hall. The organizations
egroes, Catholics and Jews protested. The
r was forced to withdraw the permission.

e peace of the town was completely shaken.
e small business men backed the ku klux klan
ng as it was not directed against them, and
orted it in everything that had to do with the
ers. Still, even here the views were divided.

e were many who got the surplus profit of the
ers. These said: "The one who makes more
s more"—and they declared themselves for
e of the workers' wages.

e disputes became more and more heated.
e "Springs Paper" demanded order.

der!

der at any price!

en at the price of a fight!

CHAPTER XVI.

the candles had to be set up. The glass cases
which the Japanese and Chinese gods with
ellies squatted were lighted by small electric
s. The whole room floated in a strange light.
e Broidin family was preparing for a great
ng. It was autumn. Outside blew a cool

wind. It brot from the forest the perfume of fad-
ing flowers.

The greatest care was spent on the famous au-
tumn ball which marked the opening of the sea-
son. The new transparent evening gowns were
displayed here. Nickles and John put on their
festive dress coats. The chauffeur was again serv-
ing as a lackey. In the kitchen there were an exta
cook and a helper.

The mansion blazed in full splendor.
The floor sparkled, the mirrors sparkled.

And in all the vases there were handsome flow-
ers spreading their perfume.

The hostess: her arms, shoulders, breasts . . .
everything, everything is exposed. She wears a
dress of heavy silk. Behind her is a cloud of frag-
rance. Tuberoses.

The finest porcelain is on the table today.
And the heaviest silver.

The women come.

In very low-cut gowns.

Flesh for the highest bidder.

Exotic perfumes float thru the rooms.

The women come.

With rouged lips, delicate red tint on the

cheeks and sharply marked eye-brows.

The hostess is everywhere at once.

The guests must be entertained.

The men contemplate the women's bodies. They
stare. Colorful chaos. A riot of colors.

The dinner.

Yellow color symphony.

Strong wines. French and Spanish wines.

Prohibition?

There is no such thing for the rich.

The glasses sparkle deep red.

The cook is a master in his trade.

The food looks appetizing. It tickles the palates.

"Law and order must be established!"

General approval.

And the building contractor:

"We must dispose of the shameless, impossible
demands of the workers."

General approval.

Champagne is brot.

The exalted poet with the unworldly eyes helps

to pull out the corks. He knows how to do that
best of all.

He is praised for that by the hostess.

The champagne foams.

"That's the stuff!"

General approval.

Now more than ever do they all see the world

in a rosier light.

Nickles' arm is almost all stiff from dragging

the heavy platters.

More champagne is brot in.

The building contractor calls for law and order

louder and louder.

The hostess rises from the table.

Small groups are formed.

In the big dance-hall there is a jazz-band play-

ing. The ragged melodies break against the marble

pillars. Bodies cling to each other.

Broidin chatters with a young woman. He is

once more overcome by a fever.

"How pretty you are"—he says.

His hand touches that of the woman.

He takes the woman's hand in his own.

"How white your skin is."

The diadem of diamonds sparkles.

"You can tell a woman's value by her hand"—

Broidin declares.

Then he offers her his arm and leads her like a

costly treasure thru the throngs of people.

In the game-room the guests play Mah-Jong.

This complicated Chinese game is a pleasant

stimulus for the nerves.

Cards.

The women are especially enthusiastic over the
game. And not only the older ones. Even most
of the young women are drawn more by the cards
than by the dancing.

The dollar pieces fly thru the air.

Twenty-dollar notes.

The lowest stake.

Nickles and John bring cordials on great silver
platters.

"We must establish law and order"—speaks the
building contractor.

He is surrounded by a small group.

"Lawless agitators are fomenting trouble among
the masses"—says the poetical Christian Scientist
with indignation. "We Scientists could solve all
problems"—he goes on.

General approval.

"We only need to fill people with Christian mor-
ality, and law and order is assured."

"Mankind is longing for order"—exclaims a uni-
versity professor. "It is a purely external force
which is fighting against law and order. I am of
the opinion that our generation is appointed to
make safe for all times the road of human free-
dom."

A judge expresses himself in a like manner:

"Unfortunately the written law binds us too
much. But I know a higher law, which can
strengthen the pillars of present-day society."

The university professor with pride:

"My students, the spiritual youth, have the right
spirit."

And a young millionaire's son:

"I believe we will be the ones to uproot the red
weeds!"

The young man said this with such youthful pas-
sion and enthusiasm that those who were around
him applauded.

The holy poet with the dreamy eyes drew him
to his breast:

"This is the way which leads to the kingdom of
Christ."

They sat down at the small drink-tables.

They drank . . .

The dancing became more and more abandoned.
The bets rose from twenty dollars to fifty dol-
lars.

Mr. Broidin danced with the young woman.

"I feel quite young again"—he whispered.

Mrs. Broidin beamed with joy.

There was general intoxication.

Iced tea.

Hot tea.

Iced cocoa!

Black coffee.

Ice-cold lemonade.

Orangeade.

Punch.

Everything in plenty.

"These unscrupulous agitators want to change
Christ's world"—said the unworldly poet. "May
they be cursed!"

General approval.

The perfume of the flowers was so intoxicating.

The women smelled from perfume.

Morning dawned.

Nothing can last forever.

Nickles could hardly move his arms any more.

Mr. Broidin still felt for a long time after going
to bed the cloud of fragrance of the young woman,
the soft stroking of her hand, and her diadem
glittered before his closed eyes.

"A lady of the highest society . . . Tomorrow
I'm going to meet her . . ."

For a moment he thot of Marguerite. The
servant-girl. A painful memory. He will dismiss
her.

And he thot over how to do it in the simplest
and quietest way.

(To be continued next Saturday)

Pittsburg Steel vs. Human Freedom

(Continue from Page 3)
Organization of Progressive Miners' Committee.

THE contact made in this relief work between the Pittsburgh trade unionists and the progressive elements of the union miners, resulted in the fall of 1922 in the formation of the "Progressive Miners' Committee of District Five, U. M. W. of A.," to carry on an aggressive fight against the operators. Naturally the Pittsburgh "nuts" became extremely dangerous to the big operators who still cherished the hope of driving the U. M. W. of A. from the Pittsburgh district. This fear was greatly increased when the District Five committee became sponsor for the "International Progressive Committee of the U. M. W. of A." in the spring of 1923. Naturally the members of this committee fraternized much with their friends in the "Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference," and this group came to be regarded by everyone as responsible for the virile spirit that developed in District Five.

"Red Raid" of April 27, 1923.

WHEN this miners' committee issued a call for a national conference of the progressive miners' consternation reigned in the camp of the "open shoppers" for they knew this group would fight and a fight was not what they were looking for. Immediately scores of detectives began shadowing and hounding the representatives of the Progressive Miners. The "reds" retaliated by bring-

ing Alexander Howat into the district and having him tour the district. This brought the fight to a white heat and in a final desperate effort to prevent the June National Conference of Progressive Miners in Pittsburgh a raid was made on the building of the Labor Lyceum, and lists of progressive miners' names seized. The Workers' Party office in that building was raided, everything in the office carted out and officers of the party placed under arrest along with members of the party in other parts of the city. The district organizer was held for indictment as a seditious person and bail fixed at \$50,000. Other members of the Workers' Party were held on equally ridiculous bonds. The defendant very naturally refused to give such bonds and after twelve days they were released on bonds varying from \$15,000 down. Among those held were a delegate to the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union, three members of the machinists' union and two members of the office workers' union.

A few days later Thomas Myerscough, secretary of the International Progressive Miners' Committee was put in jail and charged with sedition and held on high cash bail. This made in all ten defendants who were indicted for the major crime of sedition under an act approved in 1921 which provides a maximum sentence of \$10,000 fine and 20 years imprisonment. This act was so savage in its character that when before the legislative committee hearings were

had on it, and the present governor, Gifford Pinchot, President James H. Maurer of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and scores of labor leaders appeared and protested against it.

Called for Trial After Two Years. SO hard was it to find in the mass of literature seized, anything tangible on which to hang such a serious charge that the district attorney has done nothing since the original indictment. The raid was on April 27, 1923, and now after more than two years the defendants are called for trial. Probably in no other part of the United States could there be such an absurd manipulation of "justice." The severity of the class struggle here has made it necessary for the ruling class to develop political agents who are willing, on a moment's notice, to violate even the "American traditions" so brazenly as to make the whole thing ridiculous.

Coal Figures Again.

A GAIN coal figures in the economic cause of political reflexes. The tragic evolution of the soft coal industry has brought the big Pittsburgh coal operators into keen competition with non-union operators in Kentucky and southern West Virginia. Since the Lewis administration of the U. M. W. of A. is not raising its finger to organize this non-union territory while confusing the membership with strike in northern West Virginia, the "union" operators of the Pittsburgh District have an additional economic incentive to de-

stroy the last vestige of the U. M. W. of A. in western Pennsylvania. Out of fifty-four union mines the Pittsburgh Coal company has closed down every single one and dismantled almost half of them. It is as plain as a man's hand that they intend to move against the union miners in a bitter struggle very soon. They remember the role of the Pittsburgh Miners' Relief in the last struggle and they propose to remove that group before the battle starts if possible. These old bald-headed cases are the only excuse but they will be used as far as possible to accomplish this. The Mellon powers are busy and all the influence of that gigantic group will be thrown against the defendants who have been a thorn in the side of these capitalists for the last fifteen or twenty years.

Competent attorneys have been secured and when the first trial starts on June 15, the only necessity to an adequate defense will be lack of funds. The need of a big, strong, non-partisan defense organization is the primary requisite to successful organization of the workers in western Pennsylvania. The first step in that work is to support the present fight to the limit. Sacrifice all you can and insist on building up adequate and permanent defense machinery of the working class. Fortunately the Labor Defense Council has pledged itself to support these cases to the limit and money may be sent to that organization, 19 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

Red Radio and Film for Russia's Workers

By WM. F. KRUSE.

The newest methods of news transmission, the motion picture and the radio, are being extensively used to bring the happenings of the workers' world before the eyes and ears of Russia's toiling millions. Six thousand workers' clubs and twelve thousand provincial reading rooms are being equipped with loud speakers, while constantly increasing thousands of clubs and schools have portable motion picture projectors.

These new methods dovetail perfectly with the great daily newspapers. For instance, the "Pravda" has a regular news reel under its own name which is shown all over the country, and which deals as far as possible with the same subjects that are treated in its columns. Free open air shows are given from a roof overlooking a big open space.

Furthermore, it has a full length feature film showing how news is sent to it from all over the world, by wireless, cable, telegraph, post and

personal messenger, how it is then written, set up, proof-read, plated, printed, and distributed. The film is used to instruct the Worker Correspondents in every factory, trade union, co-operative, village soviet etc., how to write up their stories; it serves to dramatize the newspaper columns with the vital moving image of the actual events written about. Thus May Day riots in Paris are thrown on the screen, the news is wirelessly to Moscow, and soon the workers of Russia are reading about it. Less spectacular but equally important events in Soviet Russia, the improvement of production technique, the fraternizing of workers and peasants and soldiers at a joint picnic, the habits and customs of all the far-flung sixty-five nations that make up the U.S.S.R., as well as the methods by which this information reaches the newspaper offices are shown.

Much the same purpose and method underlies the tie-up of the radio with the press. Two editions are broadcasted daily, one at 12:25 p.m., to coincide with the workers' noon-hour, the other at 7:55 p. m., when they get home and prior to the start of most evening meetings. The noon edition includes only the principal happenings of the day and the workers gather around the loud speakers as they eat their lunch. The evening edition includes all the departments of the printed paper—news, editorials, special educational articles, party doings, short stories, and literary, musical, dramatic and motion picture reviews. Thus the world's news becomes accessible even to the last aged illiterate.

Special lectures are broadcasted, particular attention being given to agricultural instruction, suitable to the season, for the vast peasant audience. A children's newspaper is being planned by the Narkompros, (the department of education), and A. V. Lunacharsky, the people's commissar for education, has summoned the leading pedagogs in his department for suggestions and plans in this field.

Concerts are devoted more to classical and folk music than to jazz, but attention is nevertheless, focused on the new developments in music to encourage progressive thought on this field as on all others.

The actual charge of the radio transmission is entirely in the hands of the department of posts and telegraphs, and thus far about fifty

broadcasting stations have been established.

This development of a great new discovery by a workers' government for the enjoyment and instruction of the working class is in clear contrast to the line taken by the same industry in America. Here the broadcasting is in private hands, generally that of the manufacturers of receiving apparatus who use the programs to stimulate the sale of their products. These programs are often paid for by other private interests who receive in exchange radio notice for the particular product and trade mark which they exploit. Thus, it will be announced, that "The next number will be 'How Can I Leave Thee,' by courtesy of the Stickite Flypaper Company." Furthermore, the large sums needed to establish a broadcasting station gives the capitalists a monopoly of this form of news and propaganda transmission. Only reactionary politicians or bourgeois stalking horses can use it at election time, while bankers and ministers have it always at their service for the preaching of capitalist virtues. Fortunately most of this preaching is so deadly dull that nobody listens to it.

In Russia the air, like the land and the factories, belongs to the working class, and theirs is the full benefit thereof. The workers' state, excluding all enemy classes from control of these new media, develops them as rapidly and as fully as possible for the service and enjoyment of the working masses.



BUILDERS AT WORK

WIRE IF YOU ARE LATE!

If you have not sent in your order for a free bundle of the DAILY WORKER to distribute during RED WEEK send in your order at once by mail or by wire if necessary.

Send also for a stack of special sub cards to get subs at the special rate of two months for one dollar during this week.

Thousands of BUILDERS will be on the job of Communist building during RED WEEK set aside for this purpose.

WILL YOU BE ON THE JOB, COMRADE?

IN THE SECOND ANNUAL SUB CAMPAIGN

These new subs were received on Friday, June 12:
CLEVELAND, O.—J. R. Rancken (4); J. A. Hamilton (2); P. Luca-
chic (2).

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dissenhouse (2); Yetta Davis; Bessie Turick;
Salkend; Fannie Bobick.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Lena Rosenberg (3).

CHICAGO, ILL.—Mrs. Lee Green; H. P. Clausen (2).

ST. PAUL, MINN.—J. F. Amme (2); O. R. Votaw.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Dan W. Stevens (5).

OAKLAND, CALIF.—P. B. Cowdery (5).

WARREN, O.—John Yanoz (2).

HANCOCK, MICH.—Farmers Co-operative (2).

FRANKFORT HEIGHTS, ILL.—Wm. Schroeder.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—S. Globerman.

HOUSTON, TEX.—N. Bell.

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CULTURAL LIFE IN SOVIET UNION

New Literature for Children

AMONG the many problems faced by Soviet Russia after the revolution, one of the greatest and most important was that of a new education for the young, as well as the creation of a modern basis for the bringing up of children.

In line with the new educational principles it became the chief aim of the school system to inculcate a scientific view of life in the children, to facilitate the full development of the child's individuality and to help it to become an active and conscious member of the community.

It therefore became necessary to undertake a complete revision of all the existing literature for children, as well as to create a new literature along these lines. The Section for Juvenile Literature of the State Publishing House was created toward the end of 1923 for this purpose. First a number of representatives of higher pedagogical institutions was charged with this work (People's Commissariat for Education, Moscow Education Department, Institute for Juvenile Literature, etc.), as well as a number of writers, educators, and workers in juvenile libraries. New publications in the field of children's books, as well as manuscripts of such, received from the authors were submitted to them to be judged. Gatherings of reviewers were held, in which judgments and decisions were pronounced concerning the publication of new books.

THE next step toward the creation of a new juvenile literature was the reading aloud of these manuscripts to an audience of children of the age required in each specific case. Educators and librarians read the books in their respective schools, kindergartens, children's literary circles, and subsequently transmitted to the education department the views of the children, as well as a report of the children's reactions to various passages in the manuscript as a whole. As the work went on, two commissions were created to encourage the production of a new juvenile literature: the first of these commissions is concerned with the books for children of pre-school age, while the second considers the needs of the older children. The commission includes the best writers for children, those who are trying to meet the demands of the present day, artists who have specialized in the illustration of children's books, teachers and librarians. Each of the commissions meets twice a week. At these sessions a manuscript is usually read which has already been submitted to the critics and to the young readers, and which is furthermore considered to be in some way typical. A general discussion of the manuscripts follows, which aids in the fixing of definite principles that have already been elaborated during the year in which the commissions have been at work, and have been used as guiding lines in the selection of new books to be published.

THE following subjects were considered during the past year by the commission for pre-school children's books:

1. The study of the work of the women in charge of kindergartens, touching upon various phases of the life, the work and the play of the children in the various establishments of this kind. It was found extremely desirable to continue and develop this work still further, in which connection three of the books of the American educational writer Lucy Sprague Mitchell were published, as well as a collection of notes made by the women teaching in the Tver kindergartens.

2. Books on Productive Industry.—It was considered necessary to initiate the children not only in the subject of those kinds of work which they are able to perform but also in the work of grown-ups, in which children are very often interested showing them the most characteristic features of each branch. Among publications

of this kind books on table crockery, transportation, newspapers and the locomotive, may be mentioned. Books on the postal system, rubber shoes, and on various trades, are in course of publication.

3. Biological Books.—In the case of books on animals, plants, the evolution of man, etc., it was considered imperative to deviate in no degree from the scientific facts. The material to be used in such books is to consist of phenomena and objects from the daily life of the children, in this way encouraging the children to engage in their own observations and studies. Young scholars, biologists, have been placed in charge of this task. A book is about to appear, with the approval of the commission on the metamorphoses of insects, and another on poultry.

4. Books on the Revolution.—Insofar as the children are growing up in the atmosphere of revolutionary celebrations and parades, and the looking daily at the portraits of revolutionary leaders, etc., the revolutionary reality is one of the earliest experiences of Russian children of the present day. Steps were taken to give the children books concerning revolutionary holidays, Lenin, the "Pioneer Movement" etc.

THERE is about to appear an album entitled "On Lenin—For Children" which will contain a large number of pictures dealing with the life of the workers and peasants under the czarist regime, with the life and struggles of Lenin, with the world-war period, as well as with the Russian revolution, all appropriately annotated in the text.

5. Hygienic Instruction and Physical Culture.—A number of books in this field are in course of preparation.

THE work of the commission has been further extended recently by inviting the participation of an organized circle of women in charge of Moscow kindergartens, for the purpose of consultation on a number of questions connected with juvenile literature. This circle has drawn up a program for the publication of works of juvenile literature which are to be in accord with the requirements of the present day.

A portion of this program has already been carried out. Books now being printed concerning the "Young Pioneers" and the Red Army are in every way suited to the uses of children of pre-school age.

Writers and artists who are desirous of specializing in the field of

juvenile literature are eagerly participating in the work of the circle.

PASSING on to the literature for the older children, it is of course necessary to take into account the far more extensive circle of interests characteristic of this older group. The sessions of the commission have thus far approved the publication of books in the following fields:

1. Books on Production.—As distinguished from textbooks and books of a popular scientific character, the description of the various trades and industries is here to be combined with a tale, a narration of some plot. A book on the origin and evolution of the book (from the earliest times) has been approved and published. A book (in verse) on the printing of modern books is being prepared. Another book in verse has been approved dealing with the tractor and its importance for Russian agriculture. Authors were recommended to treat subjects from all fields of the national economic life.

2. Books Dealing with the Past.—The commission has resolved that the historical literature prepared for the consumption of the older children must present to their minds in a popular way the labors and struggles of past generations without indulging in too many details. Special attention is to be given to Russian history and to the circumstances which brot about the revolution. A comparison between the present and the most recent past is to be made possible, and the children are to be encouraged to combat such remnants of the old system as are still in existence. A number of books of this kind have already appeared; others are in course of preparation.

3. The New Social Life.—This subject is being taken up along very broad lines and includes the new life of the children in city and country, the schools, the children's homes etc. A number of publications have already been examined and some have already come from the press.

4. The Civil War.—Books dealing with this subject fully satisfy the natural appetite of the older children for stories of action and adventure. The commission has made it a principle, in this connection, that both brutality and sentimentality must be shunned in equal degree, while the goals and objects of the struggle must be emphasized. A number of such books are now going thru the presses, some of them dealing with the share of the children in these strug-

gles, others dealing only with the actions of their elders.

5. The "Pioneer Movement."—The powerful movement of the "Young Pioneers" among the children, which is growing year by year, cannot fail to find its expression in juvenile literature. It has been shown in many instances that children show the greatest enthusiasm and affection for stories and poems dealing with life among the "Pioneers." Two or three books dealing with this subject have been published; further books are in course of publication.

6. Foreign Countries.—Children of school age are often more interested in that which is remote than in their immediate surroundings. But mere narrations of travel are not enough to satisfy this hunger. Stories, short novels taken from the daily life of other countries will soon be made available. The commission recently approved a very good book dealing with the lives of the African natives (about to appear). A number of books are being translated from foreign languages. It is also confidently hoped that foreign writers will submit their manuscripts, in so far as they may be available for the use of the Russian children of the present day.

7. Struggle Against Superstition.—Books of this type are intended primarily for the children of the villages and are to be published in a perfect artistic form. A number of books of this kind have already appeared.

IN the discussion of all these and other questions, certain general principles to be followed in the creation of a new juvenile literature have already taken shape, for example: (a) There is to be no mysticism; all the happenings of this world are from natural causes; (b) The collective consciousness must take precedence of the individual consciousness; (c) Dynamic and dramatic plots are of the greatest importance, but their use must not be carried too far; they must, in some cases (particularly for the village children) be varied with epic narrations of a calmer type; (d) The style is to be simple, devoid of all adornments and obscurities.

About the middle of January, 1925, the commission for preparing books for the uses of children of school age undertook laboratory work on books for children of school age, similar to that undertaken by the pre-school commission. A circle of pedagogues is being formed who work over the books and manuscripts.

The Fountain of Youth

By WALT CARMON

NOT in sunny California nor the balmy breezes of palm fringed Florida, but in the pursuit of the aims of the working class can you find the fountain of youth.

Or so one would think who knew Ella Reeve "Mother" Bloor. For how else would you explain the fact that at sixty years of age, when the average person begs ease of life and rest for tired bones, this veteran agitator begins on a spectacular coast-to-coast tour for Communism and brings its message thru the DAILY WORKER.

Campaigning thru the country is a thing even experienced agitators flinch from. Yet Mother Bloor grimly determines to go from San Francisco to New York, speaking on schedule at every important city en route and at every place where opportunity allows, without the comfort and convenience of the railroads, walking, "hitch-hiking," using every mode of conveyance whatever gods there be to protect a Bolshevik will throw her way.

THE trip began on June 3, from Oakland, California. In an all day farwell party, young and old comrades of the bay district joined in wishing success to this veteran fighter and the next day she was on her way to Sacramento on the first step of her journey.

In the first fifty miles Mother Bloor braved the bounces of a springless

truck for conveyance. From Sacramento the road lay east to Salt Lake City. Crossing the mountains, she "got a lift" in a machine driven by an old Russian revolutionist, lost to the cause in America, where life was not such a struggle to him—the his heart still lay with the movement.

Meetings on the way, preaching Communism, talking about the DAILY WORKER, holding a tent meeting in the mountains, soap-boxing, riding, Mother Bloor arrived at a meeting arranged for her by old German comrades in Fallon, Nevada.

THE grit of this young old comrade, stirred the workers of Fallon, Nevada, and a new local is being formed—another link to the American Communist chain—while the DAILY WORKER became stronger with a number of new subscriptions. Old fighters in the class struggle, joined in the welcome extended to Mother Bloor, among them an aged mother who brought her five sons to the meeting to have them inspired to take part in the fighting ranks of the working class.

Last week, Mother Bloor arrived in Reno, Nevada—city of scandal and easy divorces. A meeting was arranged for her here, among other things. A visiting government conciliator, in the city to adjust some local trade union difficulties, together with the local authorities, threw difficulties in the way to discourage attendance at the meeting.

The president of the local labor council in person picketed the hall to prevent trade unionists from attending. Every method was used to discourage attendance. To an old guard fighter, these difficulties, and worse, "are all in the game." Mother Bloor reached all the workers she could, more subscriptions were secured for the DAILY WORKER, more seeds sown for future Communist growth.

FROM Reno, Mother Bloor spent part of this week crossing the desert. On June 13 and 14 she arrives at Rock Springs and Cheyenne, Wyoming. On the 16, 17 and 18 she will hold meetings in Denver, proceeding from there to Kansas City. Meetings will be held wherever possible on the way, eventually bringing her to Chicago, to hold open air meetings for a few weeks and then she will continue to "hike" thru the coal fields of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, visiting also all the important large cities, landing eventually in New York to complete a trip of three thousand miles.

To attempt such a journey at sixty years of age should be an inspiration to the youth of our movement. In the glorious fight for the working class, surely, here is the fountain of youth.

Don't you be a campaign shirker—get subscriptions for the DAILY WORKER!

The International Conference of the Communist Press

By G. Smoljansky.

THE slogan issued by the V. Congress, the Bolshevization of the Party, raises the simultaneous problem of the Bolshevization of Communist propaganda and agitation. For this last the question of the Party press plays a part of pre-eminent importance, especially in those countries in which the sections of the C. I. are mass parties, and have at their disposal a considerable number of daily and weekly papers.

What does Bolshevization really mean? It means the transformation of our press into a real mass press of the workers. The Communist newspaper must be a workers' newspaper, not merely a newspaper for workers. It must elucidate every aspect of class warfare and working class life, from the factory to parliament. The Communist newspaper must form a connecting link between the party organizations and the broad masses of the workers. The Communist newspaper must be such that the non-party workman does not regard it merely as a remote organ representing a political party, but as his own labor newspapers, comprehensible to him, mirroring his hopes, his interests, his daily life, and his struggles.

THUS the whole character of the Communist newspaper must be changed. Many comrades, accustomed to the traditional type of bourgeois newspaper, and unable to break abruptly with this conservative tradition, are alarmed at what appears to them to be a "weakness" of our press (which is not "equal" to the firmly established bourgeois press, aided by a large number of intellectual literary forces) but this so-called weakness is in reality a symptom that our press is on the right road to proletarianization, that its contact with the masses is becoming closer, and that it is ceasing to follow in the ruts of the social democratic press, which differs from the bourgeois press solely by a political nuance. Emancipation from this tradition is the first step towards the Bolshevization of the press.

The real purport of the extensive Worker Correspondent movement now being called into life is to bring wide masses of the workers into the ranks of the Party, and to make these into conscious and active Party members. It is obvious that the Communist press will accomplish this task efficiently in proportion to its closer contact with the masses, with the works and factories.

SINCE the V Congress, our press has been able to report considerable success in this direction in a number of countries, and it is a suitable moment to make a survey of these first attempts, to praise the best efforts, to encourage the backward. The convening of an International Press Conference appears to us to be the most suitable form of carrying out this survey. But from the ideological and organizational standpoint the most suitable date for an extensive campaign of this nature appears to us to be May 5—the anniversary of the founding of the Bolshevik newspaper "Pravda" in 1912. This campaign could be made to form the immediate continuation of the campaign beginning of May 1, the opportunity being thus given for carrying out mass agitation on an extensive scale in the five days till May 5.

This press conference may be made the opportunity (as our Russian comrades made it) of more firmly establishing the connection between the Communist Party and the laboring masses by means of the Communist newspaper, and of awakening active interest for the Communist newspaper among the broad masses of the non-party workers. On this day a Communist newspaper must be found in every factory in every workshop in every workman's family. Mass meetings—a special number of the newspaper being distributed gratis on this day—must be made to serve as con-

necting link between the working class and the workers' newspaper.

On the occasion of the first press conference in Russia on May 5, 1912, 18,000 roubles were collected for the reserve funds of the Pravda. The workers' newspaper must make it its endeavor to widen the "shears," that is, the ratio between the number of readers and the number of registered party members. And finally, the campaign must culminate in the propaganda for mass participation by the workers in the immediate work of the newspaper itself, that is, in the organization of a mass movement of worker correspondents.

But the essential factor of Bolshevization is differentiation. The campaign has not to be carried out in all countries alike, nor conducted with threadbare slogans and on threadbare lines. In my opinion the following lines of action might be laid down for the most important countries:

ENGLAND. Here the party has not had one single daily paper up to now. The revolutionary minority movement has however attained such an extent—to say nothing of the broad masses backing up the "left wing"—that there is sufficient foundation upon which to build up a daily labor newspaper for the masses. For England the question to be discussed at the Communist press conference is the founding of a daily Communist newspaper. The fact that the present weekly paper the Workers' Weekly, the central organ of the English Communist Party, disposes of an edition of 50,000 copies, although the number of members belonging to the party is only 4,000 to 5,000, shows that our English comrades could fulfill this task. The revolutionary minorities could at the same time be used as a starting point for the establishment of contact between the labor newspaper and the works and factories, and for the formation of extensive cadres of worker correspondents. The organization of the worker correspondent movement should precede propaganda for a daily mass newspaper.

THE United States. In the United States, on the other hand, our little party has more than a dozen daily newspapers, but we are confronted with a number of other problems: 1. These newspapers are not published under any uniform party control, they do not pursue a uniform Communist line, and are at times subject to such aberrations that it is difficult to distinguish them from the ordinary Menshevik newspapers (this applies for instance to the New Yorker Volkszeitung.) Here the Bolshevization of the press would thus signify in the first place a strictly centralized control of the Communist press by the Communist Party. 2. The chief newspaper in the English language, the DAILY WORKER must be converted into a mass newspaper. The organization of a worker correspondent movement is one of the first tasks imperative for this newspaper. 3. The main weakness of the non-English newspapers is that they devote too little attention to the life of America, and cling too much to that of the country in whose language they are published. This weakness must be overcome, for it only leads to an enhancement of national separatism, and to a weakening of the feeling of class solidarity of the American proletariat.

ITALY. The organ of the Italian Communist Party should be converted into a mass organ, and be brought into closer contact with the working masses. This is the slogan of the press conference for Italy. The Communist daily newspaper, the Unità accords a certain amount of space to worker correspondents, but the letters sent in are a perfect example of how such reports should not be drawn up. The workers reports printed in the Unità give the impression of having been written in the editor's study. Besides this, these reports throw no light upon the life and interests of workshop and factory, but refer exclusively to the opinion held by this or that worker correspondent on questions un-

der discussion by the party or other abstract subjects. Some Italian comrades are of the opinion that the discussion of the life of individual factories is not the affair of a serious central organ, since factory newspapers and wall placards exist for this purpose. We are of precisely the opposite opinion. Our newspaper must form the platform from which the workers from the various factories and shops report on the life and struggles of the individual.

FRANCE. The central organ of the

French Communist Party: Humanité, is the only organ published by a section of the Comintern, outside the Soviet Union, which has attained an edition of 200,000 copies. This newspaper has a magnificent foundation in the half million mass of workers organized in the C. G. T. U. trade unions. A certain amount of exertion, combined with skilful propaganda and firmer establishment of the connection with the masses organized in the trade unions, would enable the paper to increase its circulation to one and a half times or double its present. The newspaper is however unfortunately deficient in the necessary prerequisite for this; up to now the Humanité has accorded but a very small part of its columns to workers' reports, and gives but scanty reports on the Soviet Union (a matter of intense interest to the working masses.)

GERMANY. In this respect the press of our German party is much in advance of others. The conference of worker correspondents lately held, the number of similar local conferences (Hamburg), the founding of an editors' school for the instruction of worker journalists, all these are positive symptoms of the proletarianizing of our press in Germany. At the present time the German C. P. counts about 30 daily newspapers, but the fact that the central organ, the Rote Fahne has a circulation of 30,000 only, shows, that our press in Germany is not yet a mass press. It must be recollected that at the last election the Communist Party received three million votes. For the Rote Fahne the slogan for the Communist press conference must be: "Double circulation!" The factory councils and the party factory nuclei must form the foundation of this campaign in the shops and factories. Every worker reading the Rote Fahne must gain a new reader.

With respect to the provincial centers where no newspapers exist as yet, but where one could be founded, the campaign must be carried on under the slogan of gaining "readers for the publication of a local newspaper." As soon as 5,000 readers are secured, a

new Communist local organ can be published.

SCANDINAVIA. In Norway the party possesses 15,000 members, and publishes five daily newspapers, and four to five weekly newspapers, or papers appearing twice to three times a week. The total circulation of the Communist press is 45,000 to 50,000 copies, the central organ publishing an edition of 3,000. This shows that the number of daily newspapers published is much too large for this small country. The number should be reduced, no readers of course being lost.

In Sweden 3,000 party members have two daily newspapers and five weeklies or semi-weeklies, total circulation about 30,000 copies.

Both in Norway and Sweden the ratio between the mass of readers and party members is very unfavorable. This must be improved in such manner that there are at least ten non-party readers to every party member. The attainment of this object means that the Scandinavian Communist press must establish closer contact with the factories and workshops. Workers' reports have up to now been almost entirely absent from the Scandinavian press. For the Scandinavian party press the main slogan for the press conference is thus the organization of a comprehensive worker correspondent movement, and the proletarianizing of the press.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA. For Czechoslovakia the chief slogan must be: Deprovincialization and politization of the provincial press. The Czech press must be converted into a really proletarian fighting press. The party press possesses but few worker correspondents. Not even the whole of the members of the party and of the revolutionary trade unions are to be counted among its readers.

This is the road to Bolshevization to be followed by our press. The Russian Pravda was successful in gathering hundreds of thousands of proletarians around it, and in becoming a mighty source of revolutionary energy of the working class of Russia and its Bolshevik party. This was made possible solely by the fact that the Pravda did not follow in the ruts left by the bourgeois menshevik press, but found the right way of establishing contact with the broad masses of the workers. In this way only, and by renouncing the influence of the "great" capitalist sensation press, is it possible for the Communist press to penetrate into the masses, and for the Communist parties to become really Bolshevik mass workers' organizations.

The Soviet Union and Great Britain

(Continued from page 1)

self to this short and all too general agreement.

We proposed to examine all questions which are of interest to us, and in all these questions to create an acceptable modus vivendi between ourselves and England. This was rejected at the time. The government of Lloyd George did not desire such a conference. Even MacDonald did not undertake an exhaustive concrete examination of all disputed questions.

SO long as this is not done, there will exist between us and England, and therefore in the whole of international politics, that element of uncertainty which the capitalist states find so painful today. And if Chamberlain says that the cause of this uncertainty is the existence of the Soviet Union, then Chamberlain is guilty for this, because he does not attempt to arrive at a compromise with us, which would be capable of removing, so far as is possible and so far as the present historical period permits, that element of uncertainty between us and England, and therefore the uncertainty of international relations in general.

The working masses of all countries must understand this. They under-

stand and perceive that it is precisely our government that constitutes the element of peaceful settlement of those problems with which we are confronted, and that those actions which lead to further uncertainty in international relations do not proceed from us.

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